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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Report of Commissioner Delano.

Review of the Work of the Internal Revenue Bureau During the Past Year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1870.

The report of the Hon. Columbus Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was given to the representatives of the press to-day. It contains many important facts and recommendations. The Commissioner says the estimate submitted in his annual report for 1869, of the probable receipts from the Internal Revenue series, and exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the circulation and deposits of National Banks for the fiscal year 1870, has been more than realized. That estimate was $175,000,000, and the aggregate receipts under the then existing laws are shown to be $185,235,867 97, an excess of $10,235,867 97 beyond the estimate. This aggregate includes the series refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, amounting to $196,809 81, as well as the amount of commissions of collectors. The total receipts for the first six months of 1870 are $84,468,288 57, and for the like period of 1869 were $69,184,725 13, being an increase of twenty-two per cent., or a total increase of $15,283,563 44. The total receipts of the last six months of 1870 are $100,767,579 40, and for the like period of 1869 $90,854,619 16, being an increase of eleven per cent., or a total increase of $9,912,960 24. A comparative statement is here submitted, from which it appears that the total receipts for the fiscal year of 1870 are $185,235,867 97, and the total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 were $160,039,344 29, showing a net gain for the present year of $25,196,523 68. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there has been a continuous increase in the receipts from excise tax from June 30, 1870, aggregating the sum of $25,196,523 68. These figures and the deductions therefrom, satisfies the Commissioner that there is no insurmountable difficulty in enforcing our excise laws, and the employment of spies and informers, and the policy of paying moities, in his opinion, are no longer necessary, and this revenue service would be improved by discontinuing them. He recommends that the detectives be continued under the designation of assistant supervisors.

The number of distilleries, other than "fruit," registered during the last fiscal year is 770; the number of fruit distilleries registered is 2,120; total 2 890. The spirit producing capacity of the registered distilleries for each twenty-four hours, as ascertained by surveys, is as follows: From grain 759,377 gallons; from molasses 24,903; from fruit 126 271; total daily spirit producing capacity 910,551 gallons. The returns to this office for the last fiscal year show a total production in taxable gallons from material other than fruit of 71,337,099 gallons; from fruit 938,254; from fruit not yet returned but estimated 150,000; total yearly production 72,425,353 gallons. The Commissioner says the production of spirits from fruit is likely to be largely increased for the current year, owing to the extensive crop of fruit grown in many parts of the United States, and because the act of July has relieved manufacturers from many of the requirements applicable to grain distillation, which, when applied to fruit, were found to be burdensome.

The quantity of spirits in bond, on July first, 1869, was 16,685,166 gallons; the quantity entered in bond for the year ending June 30, 1870, was 71,337,069 gallons; the quantity withdrawn from bond during the last period was 76,339,807 gallons; the quantity remaining in bond July 1, 1870, was 11,682,458 gallons; the quantity remaining in bond July 1, 1869, in excess of the quantity stated in his report for 1869, as shown by corrected reports of the collectors received subsequent to the publication of the report for 1869, is 21,328 gallons.

The Commissioner thinks there will be no material falling off in the production of spirits during the current fiscal year. The plan of surveying distilleries on the basis of a forty-eight-hour fermenting period for sweet mash, to which attention was called in his annual report, has been fully carried out, and its results are highly satisfactory and advantageous to the Government. The distillers now very generally seem to be disposed to obey the laws and comply with the orders and regulations of the Bureau in regard to the selection and adoption of the same saccharometer. The Commissioner says the result of the investigations made are favorable to the selection of a standard article, and its use by the internal revenue officers having direct supervision of the distilleries. There is no authority of law for procuring this instrument, and he therefore recommends that Congress grant the Commissioner the necessary authority. The experience of the past year has served to strengthen the Commissioner's previous opinions as to the impolicy of changing the law taxing spirits, and induces him to repeat the recommendation in his last annual report, that the rate of tax and the manner of its collection be left as they are now provided for. The receipts from this source for 1870 are $55,581,599 18, already within four and a half millions of his estimate.

The receipts from tobacco continue to be highly satisfactory. The receipts for the last fiscal year from this source are $31,350,707 57; for the preceding year they were $23,430,702 57, showing an increase of $7,920,000 31. This increase of nearly $8,000,000 has not been spasmodic, but is a regular monthly increase, averaging over $600,000 per month. The late crop of tobacco was an inferior one, owing to a general drouth in many of the tobacco growing districts. The Commissioner calls attention to what he thinks are defects in the law by which great inequalities exist, and he claims that there is but one remedy for the frauds perpetrated, and that is to make the taxes on all descriptions of tobacco uniform. "Less inequality would then exist under a tax of thirty-two cents per pound than under the present rates. With this uniform rate on all manufactured tobacco the revenue can be collected with much greater facility than at present. He is also satisfied that the honest, and a large portion of the tobacco trade, are generally in favor of a uniform rate or tax on all descriptions and grades of manufactured tobacco, and while a portion of the trade favor a tax of sixteen cents, a large majority are indifferent as to the rate, whether sixteen or thirty-two cents per pound, provided the tax is uniform, is thoroughly collected, and the manufacturer left free to manipulate his product as he pleases. There are fifteen export bonded warehouses for the storage of manufactured tobacco in bond for exportation. These are all in eastern cities, except one at New Orleans and one at San Francisco. Repeated applications have been made for additional warehouses, but, believing that it was the design of Congress not only to abolish the old system of class warehouses for tobacco and snuff, but to limit the facilities for bonding to such goods as were in fact intended for exportation, and also believing that the distinguishing feature of the present law, and that which made it radically different from previous laws on the subject of manufactured tobacco, was the prepayment of tax by means of stamps before the removal of the goods from the place of manufacture, the Commissioner has denied these applications, for the reason that the number of bonded warehouses already established greatly exceeds that actually required to accommodate the export trade. The whole amount of tobacco stored in these warehouses was 19,612,529 pounds; withdrawn for exportation, 8,268,067 pounds; withdrawn upon payment of tax, 12,006,377 pounds. Only about two-fifths of the goods bonded were actually exported, the balance not being intended for foreign markets. The fact is that the goods are shipped by manufacturers in bond, and being stored are consigned to wholesale dealers and jobbers, thus securing to the latter the advantage of placing the goods upon the market without the prepayment of the taxes the law requires in all other cases before the removal of the goods from the manufactory. By shipping these goods in bond the dealers and jobbers receive on an average from four to five months credit, and as this privilege can only be enjoyed by dealers and jobbers in the seaport towns, when by law these warehouses are authorized to be established, it creates an inequality in the trade, preferring one class of dealers over others, and is the source of much complaint. To remedy this inequality and correct the evils of this system, I would recommend that the law be so amended as to allow no goods, entered for export in bonded warehouses, to be withdrawn therefrom for consumption upon the payment of tax until twelve months from the time they were so bonded. By limiting the time for withdrawal no goods will be entered except such as are actually intended for export, and the privilege of withdrawing for consumption after twelve months will relieve any parties, who, having entered goods for export, fail afterwards to export the same. Should it be deemed inexpedient to limit the time before which permits for the withdrawal of the goods on the payment of the tax are not to be issued by the Collector, then I would suggest that further authority be given to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to establish bonded warehouses at other places than ports of entry, giving like facilities for bonding and equal time before payment of taxes to wholesale dealers and jobbers in manufactured tobacco in other large cities.

The Commissioner calls attention to defects and contradictions in the act of July 14, 1870, incident to the closing labors of the session. It is believed to have been the intention to retain all taxes imposed upon the sales of distilled spirits, wines and malt liquors, by act of July, 20, 1868, and acts amendatory thereof; section 2 of the act of July 14, 1870 nevertheless repeals the tax upon sales of malt liquors. It was evidently the purpose of section 5 to empower Collectors to remit at any time prior to August 1, 1872, all penalties for issuing instruments unstamped, unless the omission of the stamps was with fraudulent intent; but owing to the change made in the bill, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee, the letter of the law is such as to postpone until August, 1871, the relief which was designed to be immediate. It is believed to have been the intention to continue the five per cent. tax until August, 1870 and to substitute a tax of 2½ per cent. therefor on and after that date, but owing to the peculiar language of the statute no tax can be withheld from coupons falling due during the last five calendar months of 1870. According to a recent decision the Circuit Court in Pennsylvania in the case of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Barnes, Collector, no tax can be withheld from dividends, coupons, or interest payable during the first seven months of 1870, and it is further maintained that corporations cannot be required to pay any taxes upon dividends payable during the remaining five months. The right to withhold tax from the salaries of persons in the civil, military or naval service of the United States during the first seven months of 1870, turns also upon the points involved in this case. The amount of tax indirectly involved in this question is $6,000,000. It is of such importance that I have not felt at liberty to acquiesce in the decision of the Circuit Court until it shall have been affirmed by the court of last resort. Steps have been taken, therefore, to have the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced upon the questions in issue. The repeal of the tax upon receipts for money includes practically a repeal of the tax upon demand and sight draft bank checks, etc. A person who has money on deposit, instead of drawing by check receives the money and gives his receipt, which is retained by the bank as a voucher. This practice is increasing and seems likely to become general. While it is an evasion of taxes, it is one for which the present law provides no remedy.

The repeal of the special tax upon apothecaries takes effect May 1st, 1871; after that time they must either abandon the dispensing and sale of wines and spirits officinal upon physicians' prescriptions or otherwise, or pay special taxes as liquor dealers, unless there shall be additional legislation on the subject. So far as they are concerned, the act of July 14, 1870, increased the taxes. The law of August 5 1861, apportioning a direct tax of $20,000,000 per annum among States and Territories has been complied with by all, except Delaware, the Territory of Colorado and eleven insurrectionary States. Subsequent legislation provides for collecting this tax in Delaware and Colorado by the Internal Revenue officers, and in the eleven insurrectionary States by the appointment of United States Commissioners; while the quota of the eleven insurrectionary States was $5,153,891 33, there is still uncollected $2,661,782 93.

The Commissioner suggests the expediency of Congress in making provision for the final disposition of all lands, which have been acquired and are now owned by the United States, under direct tax laws at an early day. The number of cases compromised during the year ending June 30, was 472, for which there was received $926,274 25. During the year the whole number of suits commenced by the Government attorneys was 6733; number of suits decided in favor of the United States, 2,555; against the United States, 271; number of suits pending July 1, 4,131; amount of judgments recovered, $1,296,354 32. The estimate of the annual receipts in each State and Territory from internal taxation, after the act of July 16, 1870, shall be in full force, is as follows: New York, $20,862,545; Ohio, $16,062,444; Illinois, $15,262,620; Pennsylvania, $8,809,265; Kentucky, $8,709,345; Virginia, $4,969,083; Missouri, $4,481,590; Massachusetts, $4,444,179; Indiana, $4,087,190; Maryland, $3,756,445; California, $3,036,817; New Jersey, $2,021,244; Michigan, $2,009,832; Louisiana, $1,902,087; Wisconsin, $1,670,773; North Carolina, $1,198,484; Connecticut, $1,023,207; Tennessee, $836,724; Iowa, $806,096; West Virginia, $558,437; Georgia, $554,211; Rhode Island, $462,182; Delaware, $314,178; Maine, $260,665; New Hampshire, $232,301; Minnesota, $227,663; Alabama, $219,969; District of Columbia, $247,820; Texas, $173,470; South Carolina, $149,249; Kansas, $155,158; Oregon, $130,281; Mississippi, $122,156; Arkansas, $114,895; Nebraska, $86,326; Vermont, $88,143; Nevada, $84,586; Florida, $70,208; Montana, $52,935; Washington, $40,931; Colorado, $34,658; Idaho, $32,906; New Mexico, $28,000; Utah, $20,422; Wyoming, $15,637; Arizona, $8,461; Dakota, $4,255. Total, $111,418,034.

The foregoing table exhibits the amount which it is estimated will be annually realized from all sources of internal revenue, except stamps. After the law of July, 1870, shall have gone into full operation, the total amount will be $6,111,418; estimating additional receipts from stamps at $15,000,000, there will be a total of $126,418,000. The table is arranged according to the revenue value of the States respectively. The total of this estimate may be increased yearly in proportion to the increase of population, business and wealth, but probably not to exceed five per cent. On the basis of this estimate, the States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Kentucky will contribute $70,706,220 88, or sixty-three per cent. of the entire receipts, exclusive of stamps. The Commissioner gives a comparative statement showing the receipts from the several general sources of revenue for the period of a year and a half. The total from September, 1867, to February 28, 1869, eighteen months, was $241,820,765, and from March 1, 1869, to August 31, 1870, eighteen months, was $291,492,827. The Commissioner adds: From this statement it will be seen that the gross receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first eighteen months of the late administration were increased to the amount of $49,672,061 09, and taking the same sources of revenue, the excess during the same period of comparison in favor of the present administration amounts to the sum of $101,888,077 13.

WASHINGTON.

Outrages on Union Men at the South.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C. November 21, 1870.

Kuklux Outrages

At the last Cabinet meeting, after a discussion of the condition of affairs in the South and outrages upon Union men in nearly all sections, it was definitely determined to use the whole power of the Government through the medium of the existing law to secure to citizens their lives and protect their property. Very full evidence, collected by Union men of high standing, concerning regular organizations of Kukluxbands in various sections, and especially in Central Kentucky, was laid before the President by Secretary Belknap and by the former before the Cabinet. Complete knowledge has been obtained of these organizations in Kentucky, and the names of members who have been engaged in murders, burnings, and whippings have been obtained. Gen. Terry, now here, whose District includes Kentucky, has been informed of the exact condition of affairs, and the purposes of the administration. He will co-operate heartily and will have troops enough at his disposal to aid the officers of the United States court in serving their writs and executing their desires, or decrees. The President, after hearing the evidence presented, said emphatically that he would use all the force Congress would give him in executing the laws at the South and punishing all members of lawless bands that could be arrested. This movement will begin in Kentucky. A company of troops will arrive in Lexington or Lancaster to-morrow, and will shortly be followed by others. There are nearly a hundred persons in that section who are known to have been engaged in outrages against white and colored Unionists within the past year. The intention is to arrest all such through the civil authorities of the State when the latter are loyal, and through the United States Courts when they are not, and try all before the latter courts. The Administration has decided to take the matter in hand wherever needed throughout the South as fast as troops can be spared for the work, and detached to the most disorderly sections.

What are Navigable Waters?

A case is now pending before the United States Supreme Court, which involves the determination of the question of what are the navigable waters of the United States. The steamer David Ball, which plied on Grand river, Michigan, was libelled in the Circuit Court for the Western District of Michigan, for not having been inspected and licensed under the navigation laws, and the judgement was against her. The case was brought before this court, where it is contended by the government in support of the decision below that the common law doctrine as to the navigability of waters has no application in this country, and that the fact of the navigableness in no respect depends upon the ebb and flow of the tide, but solely upon the navigable capacity of the stream. It is also insisted that the statute requiring license applies if the voyage, though commenced and ended within a State, is continuous transportation of freight from one State to another, it thus forms a link in the commerce among the States, and the vessel so engaged is subject to the navigation laws under which the proceeding was commenced.

West Point Military Academy.

Gen. Shriver, Inspector-General of the Army, has submitted his annual report to the Secretary of War upon the West Point Academy. During the past year fifty-eight cadets have graduated and been appointed Second Lieutenants in artillery and cavalry regiments; seventeen were discharged for marked deficiency in conduct or studies; six have resigned, one deserted and four died. Of the candidates sixty-five have been admitted, seventy-four rejected by the examining board, and five have been found physically disqualified. There are now fifty-eight vacancies, but it is expected most of them will soon be filled. Within the next four years two hundred competent officers can be supplied for the army. After that time the number is expected to be about seventy annually. The appropriation for the pay of officers, instructors and cadets for the present year amounts to $216,500, and the estimate for the next fiscal year, exclusive of those for pay and allowances, which are fixed by law, exhibit a reduction of over $88,000 from those last submitted. In relation to the large number of rejections Gen. Shriver says it should be stated in relation to the unusual number of candidates rejected in the present year, that many from the Southern States, where education was greatly deranged by the late war, and that for the first time written examinations were resorted to to test the candidates' abilities. This expedient, prompted by experience and necessity, while it increased for the time being the ratio of rejections, will it is not doubted reduce the ratio of subsequent discharges for non-proficiency and incapacity—a result beneficial not only to the government but to the individuals concerned. With a view to diminish the number thus rejected, measures have been devised for the encouragement and extension of competitive examinations in Congressional districts entitled to cadet appointments, and for the informal thorough examination of candidates by their own instructors and physicians before leaving their homes. The Inspectors, in view of enlarged demand for engineers, renews the recommendation in his last year's report for an early repeal of so much of the existing law as excludes the higher graduates of the Academy from what has long been regarded as a merited reward of sustained mental effort and good conduct, viz: an appointment in the corps of engineers. In relation, to the late disturbances in connection with the colored cadet, he says: It is regretted that certain disorderly acts, greatly misrepresented outside of the Academy, have marked the introduction into the institution of representatives of a newly enfranchised class of people. But the investigations of a court of inquiry have shown that but very few of the cadets were engaged therein. The personal and official bearing of all the academy officers and nearly all the cadets, in another perplexing state of affairs, has been just and honorable in all respects. General Shriver thinks that the recommendation of the Board of Visitors that a higher standard of qualification for admission be fixed, will if adopted necessitate a change in the mode of appointment, and looking to a smaller and more exclusive class. In future officers of the army, and even their success would be doubtful, for past experience indicates that the demands of the present standard are quite up to, if not beyond, the ability of the schools of the country generally to meet. The new provision of the law for direct representation of both houses of Congress in the Board of Visitors he looks upon as likely to prove beneficial to the Academy.

Special Dispatch to Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28, 1870.

Report of the Chief of Ordnance.

The report of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, is in the hands of the Secretary of War. In regard to the appointments issued for the ensuing year General Dyer remarks that they are larger than they have been any year since the close of the war. The operation of the law concerning unexpended balances has caused embarrassment to the work of the Ordnance Bureau. All operations at arsenals and in the department except breaking up ammunition and preparing absolute and unserviceable ordnance, and ordnance stores for sale had to be suspended immediately. In other respects also the law has operated to the detriment of the department, and its economical disposition of its property and stores. As a consequence, it is now necessary to ask for a sufficient appropriation to meet all the probable wants of the Department for the ensuing fiscal year. Preparations are in progress for disposing of the St. Louis arsenal, in pursuance of the several acts of Congress on that subject, but some delay in carrying this out will necessarily be caused by the fact that the funds which were relied on to build quarters at the Jefferson Barracks reservation have reverted to the Treasury under the act heretofore referred to. These quarters should be built before the arsenal is given up by this Department.

General Dyer further recommends that several articles, now situated in the immediate vicinity of large cities, obstructing their growth and causing alarm and anxiety to the inhabitants thereof, by the close proximity of large quantities of dangerous materials, be sold and the proceeds used in building a large arsenal of construction and depot for gunpowder at some point on the Atlantic coast. The construction of buildings and development of water power at Rock Island Arsenal is progressing satisfactorily. A further reduction of enlisted men of ordnance from seven hundred and fifty to five hundred is contemplated and will soon be made. The number of hired men employed has also been largely reduced. The number of ordnance officers has been reduced to fifty-nine, which number is not greater than the necessities of the Department require.

Since the close of the war the Department has disposed of more than 1,300,000 stand of small arms unfit for use and of unserviceable patterns; 300,000 of these were sold within the past month. If the demand for arms and other munitions should continue as at present, the Department will be able in a short time to dispose of the greater part of its surplus stores, which are unsuited to our wants, and the expense of keeping which is very great. The sales since the 1st of July, 1870, to the present date have yielded about $5,600,000. In closing his report General Dyer calls renewed attention to the defenseless condition of the forts on our seacoasts. None of the permanent forts are fully armed, and many of them, particularly those in the Southern States, have not a single gun of suitable caliber in them.

Consolidation of Revenue Districts.

The work of consolidating the revenue collection districts of the country has been steadily progressing since October first. The force of assistant assessors has already been reduced 419, and the services of two hundred more will be dispensed with in a short time. This will save the Government a daily expense of some two thousand dollars.

Payment of Interest on Pacific Railway Bonds.

The Government having paid considerable amounts in interest on bonds of the various Pacific Railroads which it had guaranteed, which sums have not yet been paid back into the treasury, Secretary Boutwell has notified the Chief of the Warrant Department not to pass any more warrants for payment of Government freight or transportation in favor of the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific, or Central Pacific Railroads until these roads reimburse the Government for the amounts already advanced. In consequence of this action there is considerable excitement among the agents of the above corporations, who have been here for some time endeavoring to get their accounts settled. The Union Pacific owes $2,283,229; Kansas Pacific $488,169; Central Pacific $3,020,120; the balance due from the other Pacific roads is comparatively small.

Embezzler Arrested.

For some time past the detectives of this city and Baltimore have been on the lookout for a man named Lewis Deible, who had been mayor of Rothberg, a town in Germany or Prussia, for fifteen years, and who, it was alleged, had embezzled moneys belonging to that corporation to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars, and come over to this country. On Friday night a man answering to the description sent to Werner Dresser, Esq., North German Consul at Baltimore, was taken in custody and lodged in the police station. An examination of his trunk, &c., at one of the hotels at Camden Station, where he lodged, disclosed to view nine thousand dollars, which was taken in charge by the detectives. He was on Saturday given over to the charge of United States Marshal Goldsborough for action of the North German Consul.

Naval Cadets Examined.

As required by the regulations of the Navy Department, an examination of the graduated class of 1869 as to scientific, mechanical and practical knowledge of its members preparatory to their promotion to the rank of ensigns, has been held before the regular examining board of the academy at Annapolis. During the war, so great was the demand for naval officers that this requirement lessened in its discipline, and soon by disuse became merely nominal. Now, however, when the war has ended and the surplus of officers is so great, the former strictness in every particular has been revived, and the examination just passed has been one of the most severe and concise ever known. Among those who passed satisfactory examination are Edwin H. Wiley, Illinois; B. H. Buckingham, Ohio; Jos. B. Hobson, Illinois; F. L. Bassett, Illinois; W. H. Harris, Indiana.

Vice Admiral.

The arrival in this country of the newly appointed Vice Admiral of the Navy, Stephen C. Rowan, revives the question, which was mooted considerably when the promotion of Admiral Porter was made, concerning the probabilities of the Senate rejecting the two promotions occasioned by the death of Farragut, and allowing the naval rank to dwindle to its ancient proportions by refusing to consent to promotion above the grade of Commodore. The subject excites much interest in naval circles. Much legislation is expected upon its interest, and the question of rank will be not the least important that it is expected will be touched upon.

German Steamship Chased by the French.

It seems that the North German steamship Baltimore, which arrived from Bremen on Saturday, after leaving that port proceeded to the northward of Scotland, and in the North Sea passed fourteen French men-of-war ships, one of them chasing the steamer for two hours; but a heavy storm coming on and the weather being thick and hazy, she was lost sight of, and the steamer continued on her course without meeting any other war vessels.

Indian Affairs.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been printed. It is shorter than usual, and its main points have been anticipated by the publication of the report of Secretary Cox. Full details are given of the appointments under the new policy of the President, and the working of the system. The purchases of goods and their inspection has been carried on in the most satisfactory manner. The effect of Red Cloud's visit and his subsequent movements on the plains is presented at some length. The expenses and estimates are the same as given in the Secretary's report.

The Report of the Postmaster General

Has been printed. All its important recommendations have been anticipated, as well as the receipts and expenditures. He thinks the department will be self-sustaining next year. In renewing his recommendations to abolish the franking privilege, he fortifies his position with figures obtained from records of free matter kept throughout the country. He recommends postal cards. All things considered, the department is in a more flourishing condition than ever before.

Estimate of Internal Revenue Receipts.

The following table, which has been prepared at the Treasury Department for the information of the Secretary, exhibits in detail the amount it is estimated will be annually realized from all sources of internal revenue except stamps, after the law of July 14, 1870, shall have gone into full operation: New York $20,863,000; Ohio, $16,062 000; Illinois, $15 263,000; Pennsylvania, $8,809,000; Kentucky, $8,709,000; Virginia, $4,969,000; Missouri, $4,482,000; Massachusetts, $4,444,000; Indiana, $4,087,000; Maryland, $3,757,000; California, $3,037,000; New Jersey, $2,021,000; Michigan, $2,010,000; Louisiana, $1,902,000; Wisconsin, $1,671,000; North Carolina, $1,198,000; Connecticut, $1,023,000; Tennessee, $837,000; Iowa, $806,000; West Virginia, $559,000; Georgia, $554,000; Rhode Island, $462,000; Delaware, $314,000; Maine, $261,000; New Hampshire, $232,000; Minnesota, $228,000; Alabama, $220,000; District of Columbia, $218,000; Texas, $174,000; South Carolina, $149,000; Kansas, $145,000; Oregon, $139,000; Mississippi, $122,000; Arkansas, $115,000; Nebraska, $88,000; Vermont, $86,000; Nevada, $85,000; Florida, $70,000; Montana $53,000; Washington $41,000; Colorado, $35,000; Idaho, $33,000; New Mexico, $24,000; Utah, $21,000; Wyoming, $16,000; Arizona, $8,000; Dakota, $4,000; total, $111,418,000. The additional estimate from stamps is $15,000,000, making a grand total of $126,418,000.

The Incendiary Who Caused the Late Conflagration at Parker's Landing in Jail at Kittanning.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., November 25, 1870.

A man named Spal, who kept a clothing store at Parker's Landing, and was burned out at the recent fire at that place, was arrested on his arrival at Parker's on Thursday, charged with setting fire to his building, which resulted in the burning of the town. He had an insurance upon his goods, and a young woman who had been his mistress for a long time exposed him, stating that he set fire to the building to get the insurance. He is now confined in jail at Kittanning. Other evidence appears strong against him.

For Additional Telegraph, See Second Page.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

The Methodist Book Concern Safe Robbery.

The mysterious circumstances attending the robbery of the safe of the Methodist Book Concern, in New York, last August, have not been altogether forgotten. Most of the property stolen belonged to Dr. Durbin. After the robbery, a suspension of public opinion was asked, and but little has been said by the press since. A statement is now made public, to the effect that soon after the robbery, at the instance of Dr. Harris and Dr. Durbin, the matter was investigated by a committee of the Missionary Board. The report says:

"It appears that the outer door of the safe had been opened in the usual way—the inner one had been broken; that there were but two persons, the Assistant Corresponding Secretary and the Recording Secretary, who were acquainted with the combinations of the lock or could open the safe, unless a knowledge of the combinations *had been surreptitiously obtained by some other person.* The system of combinations had never been written down, but was held in memory by these two officials. The circumstance of the robbery made it very manifest that it was the work of parties well acquainted with the premises, and the report intimated that the suspicions of the committee were strongly inclined toward certain unnamed parties. It appeared also that only a few days after the robbery most of the stolen property was brought back by the Recording Secretary, who refused to give any information respecting the parties from whom he received it. There were also intimations that some sort of promises, it was not said what, had been given by Dr. Durbin, to whom most of it belonged, before it was given up to him. But no proof was given that he had in any wise compromised himself in the affair. The property returned was almost entirely of a kind not safely available to the robbers. A coupon Government bond of $1,000, and a considerable amount of money, specie and currency, was not then returned. Some time afterward most of the money came back by the same way as that by which the other property had been received. The thousand dollar bond is still missing. The Recording Secretary, when inquired of by the Committee by what means he came into possession of the property, declined to reveal the name of the parties who brought it to him, pleading obligations that bound him conscientiously to that course. The Board were not satisfied with the report, or rather with the state of affairs as reported by the Committee. The subject was, therefore, recommitted to Bishop Janes, who was instructed to associate with himself five other members of the Board, and to further prosecute the inquiry. The Bishop called to his help the same persons who had constituted the first Committee. Their report was presented to the Board last week, which, however, in no important particular changed the aspects of the case, and ended by recommending that nothing further was advisable than to submit anew the former report, and the report was adopted by the Board—but not without a decided dissent from a respectable, if not a numerous, minority. We report the facts without comments."

After the publication of the above report, a reporter of the New York *Times*, called upon Rev. Dr. Terry, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society, who declined to explain how he received the stolen property, declined to say whether he knew the guilty parties or not, and only stated that "if he chose to bear the blame, and shield for a time another party, by reason of a good purpose, that was his misfortune." He alluded to his public service of over forty years, and said those who knew him could base some estimate of his present honor upon his past record. He said he had a good reason and a good conscience in acting as he had done in this matter. To the question: "Do you know where the guilt of the theft lies?" He replied: "That I must not answer."

All the other prominent officials who were approached firmly declined to talk of anything affecting Dr. Terry's position in the affair. Rev. Dr. Durbin declined to make any statement of the conversation that passed between Dr. Terry and himself concerning the restitution of the latter's property, declaring that it was of a private nature. He said that he knew nothing of the person or persons involved in the crime, nor of Dr Terry's arrangements which effected the restoration. He received back a portion of his missing valuables, but whether under any pledge of secrecy he does not state. And thus the matter ends, for the present, at least.

THE IRON TRADE.

Interesting Statistics of the Iron and Steel Association.

The Philadelphia *Press*, having access to the advance sheets of the report of the Secretary of the Iron and Steel Association for the past year, gives liberal extracts therefrom. The report says:

The development of the pig iron manufacture, that was noticed at length in our report for the 1866, 1867, and 1868, continued with increased vigor during the year 1869. The remarkable growth of this branch of business during the past few years has by no means been confined to the older iron regions, from which until recently, the principal supply of iron for the whole country has been drawn. Several States, that five years ago were compelled to purchase every pound of pig iron for consumption, now produce many thousands of tons annually. For some years prior to 1859 Indiana produced a small quantity of charcoal pig iron, about 1,000 tons per annum. From that time until 1867 no pig iron of any kind was made in the state. In 1867 a large bituminous coal furnace, with a capacity of 9,000 tons per annum, and employing a capital of $150,000 was erected at Brazil, Clay county. In the following year two furnaces were built, with a capacity of 7,500 tons each, with a capital of $260,000. The same year another furnace was built in Clay county, with a capacity of 3,600 tons, and employing a capital of $100,000.

Last year a fifth furnace was blown in the same locality, having a capacity of 3,600 tons and a capital of $125,000. A sixth furnace, at Terre Haute has just been completed, having a capacity of 7,500 tons and employing a capital of $150,000. These furnaces produced, in 1869, about 23,500 net tons of iron. Their united capacities are 35,000 tons per annum, and a capital of $725,000 is employed in their operation. Four additional furnaces would have been erected during the course of the present year but for fear of legislation adverse to the iron interest. In Illinois, prior to 1859, a few hundred tons of pig iron was made annually. From that time to the beginning of last year there was not an active furnace in the State. Within the past eighteen months, however, the business has received a new impetus. Six large stone coal furnaces have been erected. Four of these are in the vicinity of Chicago, and two at Grand Tower, in Jackson county, on the Mississippi river. We hear of a seventh in course of construction, but cannot now name the locality. Thus, in the short space of eighteen months, Illinois has acquired a capacity for producing from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of pig iron. A bituminous coal furnace, having a capacity of 35 tons per day, has been erected at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Five large stone coal furnaces have been built in Missouri within the past year. That great and growing State has now a capacity of 300 tons of pig iron per day, with means for greatly increasing the production should legislation be propitious.

To show the condition of the iron manufacture in Eastern Kentucky, we can not do better than quote from a letter recently received from a gentleman living near Ashland, in that State. He says: "During the last three years two large stone coal furnaces and two charcoal furnaces have been built near this place, all within sight of each other, on the bank of the Ohio river. Raccoon, Buffalo, Lovel, Greenup and Kenton furnaces, that were idle during the depression before the war, have started again within three years.

In the States north and east of Pennsylvania, the production of anthracite iron in 1869 was 268,256 tons, as follows:

	Tons.
New Jersey	54,201
New York	210,855
Massachusetts	4,200

The production of anthracite iron in these States has risen from 64,969 tons, to the quantity above given, in 1869.

The production of anthracite pig iron in Pennsylvania in 1869 was 592,739 tons. Of this quantity 309,916 tons were made in the Lehigh region, 150,408 tons in the Schuylkill regions, 123,273 tons in the Upper Susquehanna, and 118,181 tons in the Lower Susquehanna. This product exceeds by 20,884 tons, or 3.09 per cent., that of 1868; 98,460 tons, or 36½ per cent. that of 1867; 118,980 tons, or 29¾ per cent. that of 1866.

The following statement shows the whole product of anthracite pig iron in Pennsylvania for the past eight years.

Years.	Production.	Years.	Production.
1862	370,304	1866	573,759
1863	432,072	1867	594,270
1864	590,690	1868	671,955
1865	377,443	1869	692,730

The production in Maryland for 1869, of anthracite pig iron, was 9 155 tons.

The total product of anthracite pig iron in the United States in 1869 is thus shown to be as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Massachusetts	4 200	Pennsylvania	692 736
New York	210 855	Maryland	9 155
New Jersey	54 200		
Total			971,150

The yearly product of anthracite pig iron for the past ten years has been as follows:

	Production, tons.	Inc. or dec. per cent.
1860	519,211	....
1861	409 229	Dec. 21 18
1862	470 335	Inc. 14 90
1863	577 638	Inc. 22 82
1864	684,018	Inc. 18 41
1865	479,558	Dec. 29 89
1866	749 367	Inc. 56 26
1867	798 638	Inc. 6 57
1868	893 000	Inc. 11 80
1869	971,150	Inc. 8.75

The production of raw bituminous coal and coke pig iron, in 1869, amounted to 553,341 tons, an increase of 213,341 tons, or 62.74 per cent. over that of 1868, and 234,694 tons, or 73.65 per cent. over that of 1867, and 284,345 tons, or 105.7 per cent. over that of 1866. In 1854 the production of this class of iron was 54,485 tons, since which the average annual increase has been 54½ per cent. The great progress made by this branch of business, in several localities, during the past few years is astonishing. In illustration of this we will cite a few instances:

In 1864 there were eleven furnaces of this class in the Shenango Valley, Pennsylvania, the oldest of which was erected in 1844. The capacity of these furnaces was about 45,000 tons annually. During the five following years, to 1869 inclusive, there were erected in that locality ten additional stonecoal furnaces, having a capacity of from 85,000 to 95,000 tons, and employing a capital of $800,000. During the same time three charcoal furnaces were built in the valley with a capacity of 8,000 tons, costing about $80,000. The capacity of the old furnaces has been increased fully 25 per cent. by revision and enlargement during the past five years. In the Hanging Rock region of Ohio, five bituminous coal furnaces have been built or rebuilt within three years, increasing the capacity of that region 40,000 tons per annum. These new furnaces employ a capital, in works and ore and coal lands, of over $1,000,000. A similar development in the charcoal manufacture has taken place in the same locality. In the Mahoning region, in northeastern Ohio, twelve large new bituminous coal furnaces have been built within three years; four were blown in 1867, five in 1868, and three in 1869. These new furnaces have an annual capacity of 95,000 tons, and cost $7,50,000. Two large bituminous furnaces have recently been erected in Michigan—one in the vicinity of Detroit, the other in the upper Peninsula. The latter, according to the latest advices, is about to be blown in. Of the growth of this branch of the pig iron manufacture in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri we have previously spoken.

The production of charcoal iron in 1869 amounted to 32,150 tons, as follows:

	Tons.
New England States	38,000
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland	134,000
Western States	206,500
Southern States	13,650

This quantity exceeds by 22,150 tons or about six per cent. the product of 1868, 47,809 tons, or 13.88 per cent. that of 1867, and 59,570 tons, or 17.91 per cent., that of 1866.

The annual production of charcoal pig iron in the United States for many years past has been quite variable, as the following statement will show:

Years.	Production.	Inc. or Dec. per cent.
1854	342,298	....
1855	339 922	Dec. 7.10
1856	370 470	Inc. 9
1857	330 321	Dec. 10¾
1858	285 315	Dec. 13½
1859	284 041	Dec. 4 10
1860	278 331	Dec. 2
1861	195 270	Dec. 29
1862	186 660	Dec. 4
1863	212 005	Inc. 13
1864	241 853	Inc. 14
1865	262 342	Inc. 8
1866	332 580	Inc. 26¾
1867	344 341	Inc. 3
1868	370 140	Inc. 7
1869	392,150	Inc. 6

It will thus be seen that, with the exception of a single year, there was a steady falling off in the production of charcoal iron from 1854 to 1862, inclusive, and as steady an increase from 1862 to the present year. While but little progress has been made in this branch of manufacture in the New England and Middle States during the past three years, its growth in the West has been exceedingly gratifying. Within that period a number of furnaces have been built in Ohio, largely increasing the capacity of that State for making this kind of iron. In Michigan six new charcoal furnaces have blown in, having a total capacity of between 30,000 and 40,000 tons. In Wisconsin a new charcoal blast furnace was put in blast in 1869, another has been blown in since the beginning of the present year, and a third is now in process of construction. Two new furnaces using charcoal for fuel have been built in Missouri, and several in Kentucky. In the Southern States a number of old charcoal furnaces that went out of blast when the war ended have recently been repaired and lighted. They are located as follows: One near Lincolnton, North Carolina, making about 1,500 tons per annum, a considerable part of which is converted into hollowware and other light castings for local consumption; two in Cass county, Georgia, which made, in 1868, 487 tons of charcoal iron, most of which was also made into hollowware; three in Alabama, which made respectively 500 tons, 4,908 tons, 1,756 tons. The last named State is making a great effort to develop her mineral resources. The late Legislature passed an act granting aid to several important railroad companies, upon the condition "that in the construction and equipment of said roads preference must be given, terms being equally favorable, in all contracts for cross-ties, rails, chairs, spikes, joint fastenings, locomotives, cars of all kinds, and other materials and equipments, to the proprietors of such foundries, mills, manufactories, and other works, as are engaged in the manufacture of iron, of ores, and other raw materials found in the limits of the State of Alabama."

The whole product of pig iron of all kinds, in the United States in 1869, was 1,916,641 tons, as follows:

Anthracite pig iron	971 150
Raw bituminous coal and coke pig iron	553,341
Charcoal pig iron	392 150

The product in 1860 was 931,000 tons, it having more than doubled in four years. The production of the rail mills for 1869 was as follows:

	Tons of 2,000 lbs.		Tons of 2,000 lbs.
Massachusetts	32 268	Kentucky	7,817
New York	79,463	Michigan	6,885
Pennsylvania	319,653	Illinois	58,269
Maryland	27 328	Wisconsin	8,680
Ohio	41,857	Other States	16,421
Total			593,586

The product of the rolling mills, other than rail, for the year 1869, was 642,420 tons, which may be divided about as follows:

	Tons.		Tons.
Merchants' bar and rod	292,500	Hoop	17,290
Sheet	36,320	Nails and spikes	146,100
Plate	78,000	Axles and other	72,000

The product of the forges and bloomeries in 1869 was 69,500 tons, a slight decrease as compared with the average of the past five years. Of steel of all kinds the product was 352,000 tons, of which nearly 12,000 tons were made by the Bessemer process.

The history of the iron ore trade of Marquette or Lake Superior region, for the year 1869 is exceedingly satisfactory. During the year 700,387 tons of iron were mined, the value of which, when loaded in the cars at the mines, is estimated at $3,166,180. The existence of iron ore in this region was made known in the year 1830, but the first opening was not made until late in the year 1846. From that time to the end of the year 1855, only 25,000 tons were mined. Since the latter year the trade has grown with wonderful rapidity, the total quantity mined during the years that have since elapsed reaching the vast aggregate of 3,274,480 tons. From this ore over 2,000,000 tons of pig iron have been smelted, a quantity equaling the whole production of the country during the year just closed.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Bellevernon Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad—Its Completion a Fixed Fact, &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLEVERNON, PA., November 23, 1870.

Our village yesterday was enlivened by the presence of many strangers who were in attendance at the meeting of the friends of the Bellevernon branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. The meeting was held in Springer's Hall, and was organized by calling J. F. Dravo Esq., of Pittsburgh, to the chair, and appointing H. B. Frye, of Fayette city, Secretary.

Mr. Dravo, on taking the Chair, addressed the meeting in a very appropriate and forcible manner. He clearly demonstrated that such a branch road would pay in every way the project may be considered. It would pay in dividends; in adding to the general wealth of the county through which it may pass; in the rise of coal lands now not saleable; and especially as this road will be located at the very outcrop of the gas coal. Eastward, he said, there is no gas coal, and hence you will be nearest the marker, and will be on a level with your neighbors who own such coal land. Coal land, before the Connellsville Railroad was built, near Connellsville, sold for twelve dollars and fifteen dollars per acre, and now cannot be had for four hundred dollars per acre. It will increase your population and increase the demand for labor and everything else in proportion. He said: The railroad along the west side of the Monongahela river will be built beyond all question, and it will not profit you in the least, and only increases the necessity of building this branch. Without this branch you will still be shut out from the great world of trade. Build this road and Brownsville will be compelled to make a connection, and it will thus you will have the trade of the upper valley pass over your branch east. You can build it; you are able to do it, if you only have the disposition so to do.

Wm. O. Hughart, Esq., next addressed the meeting. His address was well received, dwelling chiefly on the following points, which he elucidated and sustained in his usual happy manner:

It will pay by increasing the value of your lands; will bring you settlers, and induce your young men to remain; will increase the value and quantity of your crops, and increase the demand for mechanical labor and products; will bring your coal and limestone lands into market; will increase the value of your stock by giving you facilities of transportation, which you do not now possess; will cheapen what you consume of articles for which you depend on other places. It will pay as an investment. The average earnings of railroads in Pennsylvania in 1868 were $14,000 per mile. Say your road will earn at first $3,000 of $26,000 gross per annum. I propose to furnish the rolling stock, work the road and give you 33⅓ per cent. of the earnings, or $9,000 per annum, which is six per cent. on the cost of your road, and my friend Baldwin on my left says he will give you freight enough for that amount himself, and my friend Speer says he will run 5,000 bushels of coal daily over the road, or in tons 60,000 at one and a quarter cent per mile would amount to $6,000 per annum. The market area, where transportation is over ordinary highways, has radii of a circle of only 125 to 250 miles, while by railroad the radii are 1,600 to 3,200 miles. The square miles in the area of the circle in the first instance is 48,057; in the latter 8,000,000 square miles. Such is the proportionate value of the two modes of transportation. By wagon you can transport two tons or sixty-four bushels of wheat at a cost of $8 for a four-horse wagon, providing you do not go farther to your market than you can return the same day. Then you must sell or take another day. With your railroad the purchaser will come to you, and you save all the trouble and vexation of hauling, and an uncertain market. By ordinary means of transportation a bushel of corn exhausts itself at seventy-five miles. Mr. Hughart continued for over one hour in a strain of argument and figures, which attracted the undivided attention of the audience. The statistics, for which he said he was indebted to H. V. Poor, Esq., were most valuable, and were convincing beyond question. We, as citizens, are under a great compliment to these strangers for their aid in placing this enterprise so clearly before the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hughart's address a large addition was made to the subscription of stock, leaving only $25,000 to be raised. A committee was appointed to close up the necessary stock and report on Saturday next. The completion of this road is now a fixed fact, and it will open up a new era in the history of our village. Already real estate has gone up to a high figure. We are ready to aid with a liberal hand any person who will come among us for the purpose of manufacturing or carrying on any productive business. We are already the most flourishing village in the valley, and our prospect is still more flattering as we look to the future. With a few more such men as L. M. Speer, L. C. Baldwin, R. C. Schmeetz, &c., in our midst, we will rival any of our down river folks. With our branch road completed our business and trade will be eastward. V.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

A Leaf from Secret History.

A curious leaf of secret history, as connected with the war, was developed at the Internal Revenue office, Washington, on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the visit of Commodore Vanderbilt and others, who went to get the New York Central Railroad exempted from tax upon dividends amounting to $1,150,000. The company, having made more money than they wished to divide as dividends, put the surplus into permanent improvements and gave extra stock to the stockholders to represent the increased capital. This stock amounts to $23,000,000, and on it they decline to pay the tax, on the ground that it does not come within the act. This point was decided against them, when they argued that the surplus had been accumulating since 1862, and was consequently largely outlawed. Commissioner Douglass answered this point by telling them that they must prove when the surplus was made, and show what comes within the law and what does not. They were given to the first of January to do this. The Commodore was indignant, and threatened to "make war if he didn't get *justice*." He then accused the government of meanness in not returning the steamer Vanderbilt to him, but allowing her to rot in the harbor of San Francisco. Mr. Douglass remarked that he supposed the Vanderbilt had been a gift to the Government, to which the Commodore replied that he did give it, but in this way:

"One day I received a telegram from Edwin M. Stanton, asking what I would contract for to run down with one of my vessels the rebel iron-clad Merrimac, which was now about ready to come out of Norfolk and cut off McClellan's army from retreat and supplies. To this I responded that it was an affair of too much importance to be negotiated by telegraph, and I would be at the War Department the next day. I accordingly came over, was shown into the Secretary's room, closed the door and asked him if there was any one else he wanted to talk to about this. He replied 'Yes; Mr. Lincoln.' I said, "Well, suppose we go over to the White House, as I do not want to talk it over but once. He assented, and we walked over together."

"I at once informed Mr. Lincoln that I was determined that I would not allow myself to do anything by which I could be ranked with the herd of thieves and vampires who were fattening off the government by means of army contracts; that I had no vessel to sell or bargain to make, except one. I was told to name it, and replied:

"'I will undertake to sink the rebel iron-clad the moment she comes out. I will present the "Vanderbilt" to the government on condition that she remains under my control and I act with her independent of any control from the navy.' They assented and asked when I could get her to Fortress Monroe. I said 'in thirty-six hours.'

"They asked what my plan was, and I said, to keep steam up and protecting my vessel as much as possible by various means; to run right into the rebel and drown him; that no vessel had been, or could be made by the rebels which could survive the concussions or stand before the weight of the Vanderbilt; that my plan was only liable to fail in one contingency—that of getting an accidental shot, when it would sink her.

"Well, in forty hours she was at Fortress Monroe, and I at once commenced to prepare her to resist the shot of the enemy. In ten days time the Monitor came and whipped her, and I never put my vessel into action, but it was there all the same and ready.

"Now what ought the Government to have done? Why, returned me my vessel; but no, they were too mean; and though she cost me $1,200,000, and I was willing to lose her if necessary to aid the Government, yet they meanly keep her and are letting her rot away, of no use to the Government or any one else.

"But I won't ask for her neither. I will not, for when I put her into the service I gave the War Department a bill of sale for her for one dollar."

Mr. Douglass replied that this was a piece of secret history he had never heard before. Mr. Schell and the Commodore then left, while Mr. Clark bade the Commissioner and Mr. Smith a parting adieu.

DIXMONT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Great public institutions belong to the public. It is the interest of every citizen to guard the usefulness and honor of every such institution, as jealously as he would care for his own personal reputation. Hence, while no individual can safely disregard any serious aspersion of his honor, it does often happen that he may safely leave his general repute and well known character to answer the calumnies of slanderous tongues, and wholly disregard charges whose unworthy origin or frivolous nature serve only to disclose the malignity of the calumniator. The charges brought against the management of the Asylum for the Insane at Dixmont, have been, by the Directors of that Asylum, brought before the Court and by them referred to the legal authorities for examination, and will, no doubt, receive diligent and conscientious scrutiny. In the meantime it seems not unreasonable to reflect that any prejudice or prejudgment would be a cruel wrong to the directors and officers of the institution. They have won by unselfish faithful service the confidence of the whole community and in their official and professional character may safely challenge a suspension of judgment till not only the charges are investigated, but the character and objects of a frequently recurring clamor, as to this and other public charities, with which the community is filled and sensational articles are gotten up to please a morbid taste and impose upon a shallow credulity. The injury done to the cause of benevolence, exercised for the relief and restoration of those on whom the heaviest of earthly calamities has fallen, by undermining the confidence of the public in the institution created for this end, and withdrawing public and private aid from their directors and other officers, is generally out of all proportion to the gravity of the accusations, and long outlasts investigation and complete refutation; for the poisonous falsehood which frivolity or malignity pours into a newspaper, in too many cases is never overtaken by its contradiction and exposure. Whilst, therefore, rejoicing in the resolution of the Board of Directors, we trust that the scrutiny ordered may be extended to accuser as well as accused, and the whole truth be brought to the knowledge of the community, that a rightful verdict may be rendered and a just estimate be made of the value of these periodic attacks, on what should be to us all a source of proud and grateful reflections in the magnificent Institutions founded and endowed by enlightened Christian charity for the relief of human suffering.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

A STUPENDOUS SCHEME.

New Air-Line Railroad from New York to Omaha.

A Proposition Made by Responsible Parties to Have It in Running Order in Two Years—The Highway for the World's Traffic.

For some weeks we have had in our possession information that negotiations were in secret and rapid progress, on the part of responsible men, meaning what they said, looking to the immediate construction of an entirely new grand trunk railway from New York city to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad at Council Bluffs, opposite Omaha. The parties inaugurating this project have ample capital, and represent a new combination of railroad interests, that has not hitherto had a hand in the competition from New York to the West. They have control of the franchises and charters of lines directly west from the metropolis through New York and Pennsylvania to Akron, Ohio, and also have similar rights in Western Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The only link needed to complete the enterprise is from Akron to Tiffin, Ohio, and some time since a proposition was made to the Akron Board of Trade by Mr. James E. Abbott, President of the Western Railway Construction Company, by which that gentleman agreed to enter into $1,000,000 bonds for the completion, inside of two years, of a connecting link in a through railway from New York to Council Bluffs, through Akron, providing this section would turn over to that enterprise the $800,000 stock nominally subscribed to the Baltimore and Ohio Chicago extension. The Akronians could take no action, being pledged to the Baltimore and Ohio authorities, but decided to keep the matter open as one until such time as the route of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railway was decided, when, if that is not secured to Akron, they will accept Mr. Abbott's proposition.

This is a straight-away-route, leaving Chicago, Toledo and Cleveland to the one hand, and Pittsburgh on the other, as beneath its notice. It will be the shortest possible line from the commercial metropolis of the nation to the Pacific, and will save at least two hundred miles over any other line between New York and San Francisco, and thus will become not only the great central artery of this nation's traffic, but a highway of the world, a main channel of the gigantic trade between the nations of Asia and Europe. For local traffic, it would control the oil regions of one State, the coal fields of three States, and the rich agricultural regions of four.

This is no clap-trap scheme, but is backed by millions of capital, and is of immense interest to Pittsburgh, for if it shall be put through it will drain away from us the trade of great regions, which can be made tributary to us. It would be the directest line from the oil regions to New York, and that trade would go with it. It would be the directest line from the Mahoning and Cuyahoga coal regions of Ohio to a market, and that trade would go too. Whatever can be done, either to head it off or combine with it, and reap a fair share of its advantages, will be well worth the while of this city to attempt.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Matters in the Armstrong Field—West Hickory Items—Strikes at Other Points—Petroleum Discovered in Kentucky, &c., &c.

ARMSTRONG RUN.

The East Brady *Independent's* review of the Armstrong run oil field has but few new facts. The Scarsdale well and the James well No. 2 are nearly completed, with good indications. The Jennings, Clark, Meldren and Williamson farms are being rapidly developed. On the Kelly farm the Mountain well is doing thirteen barrels; the Cribbs well twelve barrels, and the McKinney well eight barrels. The latter well has been torpedoed, and is expected to increase. Tillinghast & Kern, the owners of the McKinney well, are putting down two more in the same vicinity.

FRANKLIN.

The Venago *Citizen* says: During the past week there have been three new strikes on the point and two on the Lamberton farm.

The well of Gardner, Clark & Co., on Egbert tract, commenced pumping on Saturday last, and in twenty-four hours sixty-seven barrels were actually filled with oil. It has fallen off considerably, and will be a twenty barrel well.

The well of Josiah Adams & Co., on Haines's lot, commenced pumping on Tuesday night, and is making a splendid show. Will be a fifteen barrel well.

The Barlow well, on the Narrows, commenced pumping on Monday, and is now yielding about five barrels per day.

The "Gas Well," owned by Gardner & Co., on Lamberton farm, continues to yield eight barrels per day.

McKean & Co. well, on same, commenced pumping last week, and is yielding eight barrels per day.

Armstrong well and Eldridge well, on same tract, will be tested to-day.

Leases are being given on the Smith farm.

WEST HICKORY.

From the oil report of the Tidioute *Journal* we glean the following facts: Beatty farm—Twelve wells on this farm are producing 200 barrels per day. On the Miles farm three wells belonging to the Tidioute and Hickory Oil Company yield twenty barrels. Irvington Oil Company of Irvineton, Pa., two wells, ten barrels; Armenia well, five barrels; Wideawake well, four barrels; Hoffman well, three barrels; Blücher well, on the Newell farm, is pumping ten barrels. The product of the Royal E. Scott farm is 156 barrels. Armstrong well, Hoffman farm, fifteen barrels. On the lower R. E. Scott farm eighty-five barrels per day covers the total production. The Crowell well No 1 is pumping twenty barrels. On the H. W. Scott Grandin & Neyhart farm No 1 is pumping thirty bbls. Emerson No 1 is pumping ten bbls. No 2 is pumping 3 barrels; No 3 is pumping 40 barrels; No 4 is pumping 75 barrels; No. 5 is pumping 50 barrels. On Wilkins farm, the McNair well No. 1, 75 barrels; No. 2, 100 barrels, No. 3 is pumping 100 barrels. Lease 5, well No 1 is pumping 80 barrels; No. 2 is pumping 150; No 3 is pumping 250 barrels; No. 4 is pumping 250 barrels. Lease 6, No. 1, Cumming's well, is pumping 50 barrels; No 2 is pumping 125 barrels; No. 3 is pumping 50 barrels. Lease 7, No 1, is pumping 48 barrels. Lease 2, No. 1, "Red Walking Beam," is pumping 150 barrels; No 2 is pumping 250 barrels. Lease 9, new well drilling. Lease 3 and 4, McKenzie well, 150 barrels; Gilson, No. 2, 100 barrels; Ford well is pumping 75 barrels; lease 8 is pumping 75 barrels. Neybart, No. 1, is pumping 70 barrels. No. 2 is pumping 200. The Fagundus farm is producing 500 barrels per day. On the Tuttle farm, lease No. 1, wells Nos. 1 and 2, owned by Messrs. Irwin & Bird, of Petroleum Center, are pumping twenty-five barrels. Lease No. 2, Venture well, No. 1, thirty barrels per day. Gilchrist & Calvert well, on the reserved ten acres, is pumping thirty barrels. On lease No. 3 Fisher & Harrington No. 1, is pumping two barrels; No. 2, thirty barrels; No. 3 is pumping one hundred barrels; No. 4 is pumping one hundred barrels. Shirk & Say, lease No. 1, is pumping one hundred and fifty barrels.

ELSEWHERE.

We get the following items from the Titusville *Herald*: A well upon the R. L. Shaw farm, owned by F. W. Mitchell, was torpedoed Tuesday last, and was pumping yesterday at the rate of 150 barrels per day. Before being torpedoed it was doing about 20 barrels daily.

The McNair and Burns well, struck a few days since, was doing on Monday last about 50 barrels per day and increasing.

A well on the Hill tract, Pine Creek, owned by T. C. Joy, M. Brownson, F. W. Andrews, of Titusville, and Beasen, Hopkins and McKelvy, of Enterprise, which had been pumping about six barrels the past ten days, was torpedoed on Wednesday by Mr. Thomas, since which time, we are reliably informed, it produced at the rate of 150 barrels per day. This well is about three miles from the Titusville and Tidioute Railroad, and opens up a new and valuable territory.

OIL IN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Scott's Postoffice, Ky., under date of the 23d inst., says: The workman employed in sinking the shaft at Independence Station, on the L., C. & L. R. R., after getting to a depth of two hundred and seventy-three feet and six inches on the evening of the 20th, struck a cavity, at a ledge of solid stone sixteen feet in thickness, which contained combustible matter of a gaseous formation, which issued with such force as nearly to throw the drill from the shaft, followed by jets of water nearly suffocating the man that attended the drill, and accompanied by noise like distant thunder. This state of things continued until the evening freight train came up and stopped, when one of the brakemen thoughtlessly touched fire to the jet of gas, which burned with terrible intensity, consuming everything combustible within reach of the derrick. Ropes and timbers were reduced to ashes. At last accounts it was still burning.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

A Singular Prophesy About His Clan and Its Fulfillments.

The marriage of a daughter of the Queen of England with a son of the Duke of Argyll has brought out a number of curious particulars connected with the Campbell Clan, of which the Duke is chief. Perhaps the most curious of these is an old prophesy, in the following singular words:

When the mole shall reach the Mull; when the holly-tree near Inverary shall be destroyed; when a road shall be made throughout the country; when bells shall ring from a rock in Loch Fyne; when Strone Point shall be covered with woods; and when the Atlantic shall flow into Loch Fyne, then shall the Argyll Campbells be driven from Kintyre, except so many as shall escape on a crooked and lame white horse.

If this prophesy be really ancient, it must, to those who first heard it, have appeared to promise a perpetuity of tenure; and yet, strangely enough, nearly every one of these conditions have been fulfilled, or is likely to be. A ship-canal is projected, which will bring the waters of the Atlantic into Loch Fyne; Strone Point has been planted and is covered with woods; a high road has been completed throughout the country; the Loch Fyne rock has been quarried to make a *belfry* for the church at Inverary. As for the holly-tree, it is said that the grandfather of the present Duke insisted on an awkward bend being made in the road, on purpose to spare it; but its roots are now exposed and threatened by the tide. A large part of the Campbell possessions in Cantire, though not all, have passed into the hands of persons not bearing the name of Campbell. In the last few years moles have made their appearance in the peninsula of Cantire, where they were heretofore unknown, and are rapidly extending towards the Mull. Of the "white horse" clause we can offer no conjectural interpretation; but as the White Horse is the device of the House of Hanover, ingenuity may probably see in it some reference to the marriage of the Marquis of Lorne. We trust, in this case, that the words "crooked and lame" are to be taken in some figurative sense.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions yesterday in favor of the establishment of uniform rules in trade, commerce and measures, favoring mercantile organizations generally, reporting the markets with a view especially to exchanging reports daily by telegraph. A committee of fifteen was authorized to memorialize Congress on the subject of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge.

SAULT STE. MARIE

Heavy Shipment of Silver—The Coffer-Dams at Silver Island Swept Away by a Storm—A Word on Politics—Warning to Pennsylvania Republicans.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, November 15, 1870.

The propeller Coburn, of the Ward line, took down nineteen tons of silver ore yesterday, valued at about $20,000. The operations of the Silver Island Company have received a check by the late storms, which washed over their coffer-dams and injuring it considerably. It is feared that the gales of last week have washed them away altogether. The Chicora, having to go into dry dock, has suspended operations for this season, and the probabilities are that communications are suspended for this season. A tug with a large raft of timber which left Houghton for the silver mines eight or ten days ago, has not been heard from, and it is feared she has foundered in one of the recent gales.

There has been a fearful snow storm raging here for the last twenty-four hours, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane from the Northwest. The St. Paul passed up to-day with a full cargo for Duluth, and will not touch at any intermediate ports. There is an immense quantity of freight for St. Paul carried by this route. One propeller took up 1,500 barrels of apples for that place.

I see considerable comment in the papers on the defeat of Hon. John F. Driggs for Congress in this District, and to outsiders it seems strange that in a district having 3,000 of a Republican majority a Democrat should be elected; but it is only another instance of men having more interest in the success of their favorite candidate than the good of the party, and relying on the strength of the party to elect any one who receives the nomination. Mr. Driggs served this district three terms, and was a candidate for renomination, but beaten by Randolph Strickland in 1868, who was elected by 3,000 majority. The friends of Strickland claimed that in accordance with party usage he should be nominated for another term, while the friends of Driggs claimed that unfair means had been resorted to in his defeat in 1868, while he was at Washington City attending to the copper interests, and that he should now receive the nomination out of which he was then wronged. The fight at once became so bitter and unrelenting that Republicans who cared more for the success of the party and its principle endeavored to lay them both aside and nominate a man who would be unobjectionable to both of the contending factions, but while Driggs had many friends and Strickland had many friends, the party had but few, or neither of the two would have been nominated when defeat stared them in the face. The Convention nominated Driggs, and a strong opposition was at once organized under lead of Mr. Strickland, and resulted in the election of a Democrat.

Mr. Driggs when in Congress, showed himself an able Representative and a man of untiring industry and in olden times his nomination would have been equivalent to an election; but the time has come when men, though ever so competent, should not be nominated when objectionable to a large minority of the party. What has happened to the party in the Sixth District, of this State and a number of Districts in Pennsylvania, will happen to the party in the entire Keystone State if the fight for Mackey and Irwin is continued. It seems to us that by this time the leaders of the party should have been taught wisdom, and should protest against this eternal turmoil as to who should handle the finances of the State. In 1851 Seth Clover wrote, "Unless the Canal Commissioner's office is abolished, the Democratic party in Pennsylvania is ruined;" and it is evident that unless the election of State Treasurer is taken out of the Legislature, where votes are bought and sold like "sheep in the shambles," the Republican party is gone up in our State. The Republican party was not organized to advance the interests of any one man or faction of men, but for the advancement of the interests of the whole country, and no man should feel as though he or his friends owned the party or that offices were made particularly for them. Whether Pennsylvania will cast her electoral vote for the Republican candidate for President and elect a Republican Governor may depend on the Republicans in the State Legislature the coming winter. Let constituents give their Senators and Representatives to understand that they are to be held to a strict accountability.

A. P. H.

FRANKLIN, PA.

Sumner's Lecture—Development of Oil Territory—Thanksgiving—Breach of Promise.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., November 26, 1870.

The Hon. Charles Sumner arrived here yesterday afternoon, and was conveyed to the residence of Hon. C. W. Gilfillan, whose guest he was during his stay in Franklin. In the evening Mr. Sumner delivered his lecture on "The Duel between France and Germany," to a large and intelligent audience in Hannah's Hall, under the auspices of the Franklin Literary Society. Every available seat was occupied. The lecture was well received, and the society is to be congratulated on the auspicious opening of the winter course. The Hon. S. F. Cary, of Ohio, is engaged to deliver the next two lectures—subjects not yet announced.

Development in this oil district is still increasing. New derricks are springing up every day. The Lamberton farm, east of the city, is proving to be good territory, and property in that direction is going to become very valuable.

Franklin is now enjoying quite a season of mud. The streets will compare favorably with anything about Petroleum Center or Oil City in the palmiest days of the oil excitement. It is certainly near time there was something done towards giving this growing town one good paved street.

Thanksgiving day passed over very pleasantly, most of the business places being closed. Services were held in all the churches, and very able and interesting sermons were preached.

A breach of promise case, which has attracted a good deal of attention, has been in progress here for the past week. The plaintiff is a young lady at present a resident of Franklin; the defendant a prominent coal merchant of Oil City. The case has been postponed for a few days, but will likely be taken up and finished next week.

J. B. B.

THE McGARRAHAN CLAIM.

The Latest Version—Authorized Statement of the President.

It was stated that President Grant has authorized the publication of the following statement, relative to the McGarrahan claim, in the circumstances which led to the resignation of Secretary Cox:

It is stated on the highest authority that there never was the slightest disagreement between the President and Secretary Cox on the McGarrahan claim in the administration of the Interior Department. Not a word passed on the subject of the claim, except that when the Cabinet was organized in March, 1869, the President then said to the Cabinet, and particularly to Secretary Cox, that he supposed this claim would be brought before the administration in some form. He wanted thus early to announce his views to them, not believing either claimant had well-grounded titles, but believing that both were tainted with fraud, and that the Government really owned the land. He did not want the administration to have anything to do with it, but to let the Court and Congress settle the matter. He then and there, in the presence of the Cabinet, directed Mr. Cox to decline to consider the claim until Congress and the Court made it imperative for the administration to act. From that day to the time Secretary Cox wrote his first letter of resignation, he (Cox) never as much as intimated to the President that the time had arrived for the administration to act. Having these facts in mind when he wrote Secretary Cox from Long Branch, and assuming that the Secretary did not intend to act until he conferred with him, the President, nevertheless, feared that he might commit himself to some line of policy which Commissioner Wilson might seize upon as a pretext to compromise the administration in favor of one or the other of these fraudulent claims. The very nature of his communication to the Secretary shows he never distrusted him for a moment. He had his orders fully sixteen months before, and the President could not suppose he would disobey them. He had good reasons in the shape of written evidence to distrust Commissioner Wilson, and warned the Secretary accordingly. The Secretary's second resignation cut off the explanation promised. The prudence of the President is commendable. The temper of Secretary Cox was unfortunate. He should not have committed himself to one of these parties without consulting the President or his Cabinet, since he says in his letter that "it is a measure of so much administrative importance—one of the greatest likely to come before it," so that he could not withdraw from it, when requested by his superior, without showing insubordination and bad temper.

Second—The subject of managing the Department of the Interior was not discussed by the President and Secretary, and the former never interfered in any respect, either by himself or through others. He may have read it in the newspapers of the day, but he was not advised of what the Secretary was doing. He certainly did not interpose any objection to the mode of filling offices in the department. At no time did he express a single view in respect to the assessment of clerks for electioneering purposes. He did say to Assistant Secretary Otto that he thought the clerks ought to be permitted to go home and vote, as was usual, without curtailing their pay; but he issued no order on the subject. He very properly thought there should be no discrimination against those clerks in favor of those in other departments, more especially as they were, according to report, more Democrats appointed by this Secretary than by any other. The suggestion was beneficial to both Democrats and Republicans. Never having read the Secretarys second letter, except to see if it was another resignation, when it was published he was as much surprised as anybody else to find upon what ground the resignation was put. There is but one way of explaining or reconciling these two letters Having received no answer to the first, and remembering the early and first stand the President took against these two claimants, and the orders he then gave ignoring both, he knew he could not stand on that letter, and therefore resorted to the civil service expediant. He knew the President had never interfered with him, but recollected some newspaper sensationalist had written that Senator Cameron and Chandler, had, after seeing the President, complained of the Secretary's mode of administering the office, and this might do to justify his new reasons for resigning.

These are authentic facts, and the public must judge of the Secretary's sincerity and merits.

The Hoffheimer Bros., whisky manufacturers and dealers, in Cincinnati, suspended payment yesterday. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000; assets $650,000. They ask an extension and think they can pay their debts.

John Armstrong and Charles Jail, the alleged murderers of the Lapine family, near Potosi, Missouri, some days ago, were brought to St. Louis yesterday for safe keeping against the infuriated citizens of Washington county, who attempted to lynch them Sunday morning.

Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday evening, at a point two miles beyond Lagrange, Ky., on the old line of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, a regular freight train, bound west, was run into by an extra freight train going in the same direction. Engineer James Cravens and fireman Samuel Bonte were instantly killed, and a number of drovers accompanying stock were badly injured.

OHIO NEWS.

A negro idiot was recently discharged from the Belmont County Infirmary, where he had been confined for some months. He had been so neglected that his feet were gangrened, and will probably have to be amputated.

In a drunken row in a saloon at Kent, Summit county, on Thanksgiving, James Smith, the proprietor, shot a blacksmith named Morris Sullivan, injuring him probably fatally.

The Supreme Court meets in Columbus on Monday next.

A man was robbed in the depot at Columbus on Friday of money and papers valued at $10,000. He was on his way to Tennessee to buy land.

The relapsing fever has made its appearance in Guernsey county. There has been one fatal case.

The trial at Akron terminated in the conviction of Washburn of murder in the second degree. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Berlin township, Sandusky county, shipped $100,000 worth of grapes during the past season. Great quantities of other fruits were also raised.

It has recently been ascertained that Davis Kently, who escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus, three or four years ago, and Wilson, the murderer of the warden of the Connecticut penitentiary, is the same man.

The *Highland News* says: We regret to learn that Mr. Jacob Turnipseed, residing near Lynchburg, was thrown from a wagon last Friday and instantly killed, his neck being broken by the fall. His lifeless body was taken to his residence, where his wife was lying very sick, and the terrible shock caused her death in a few hours.

A Guernsey county school boy wrote the following "composition" on trees: "They are a great many kinds of trees, the apple, peach plum, cherry and a great many other kinds. I like cherry pie best."

Alanson Sutton, a farmer of Greenwich township, Huron county, went into the woods with his wagon on Thursday last. He was subsequently found with his neck broken and jaw fractured.

The certificate of incorporation of the Acme Manufacturing Company, of Steubenville, has been filed at the Secretary of State's office. The purpose of the Company is to engage in the business of manufacturing and selling mowing machines and reaping machines. The capital stock is $50,000, in shares of $50. The corporators are W. N. Yost, J. G. Morris, John Orr, W. H. Mooney and George B. Throop.

The grape-picking season on Kelly's Island; is not yet ended. There will be about 250,000 gallons of wine made at the Island this year, after shipping about one-third of the grapes grown.

An old man named Simeon Fish, of Leesville, Carroll county, attempted to walk across a railroad bridge between Urichsville and Dennison, the other night, while intoxicated, fell through and received fatal injuries.

John Donly, of Sylvania, Lucas county, got drunk in Toledo on Monday last, drove his wagon loaded with lumber into a gutter, overturned it upon himself, and was crushed to death.

Elijah Medley, of Newton township, Trumbull county, committed suicide, on Thursday evening last, by taking a portion of butter of antimony, a preparation made for the treatment of foot rot in sheep. We understand that he was found in the woods on Friday. He had manifested indications of mental aberration for some time, and expressed himself as tired of life. He was a well-to-do farmer, respected by all who knew him.

The certificate of incorporation of the Columbus Rolling Mill Company was filed at the Secretary of State's Office, November 25. The company is organized for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel, iron rails for railroads, and other railroad iron, and disposing of such manufactured articles. The capital stock is $500,000, in shares $100 each. The rolling mill or manufacturing establishment is to be located in Montgomery township, Franklin county. The corporators are B. E. Smith, Hugh J. Jewett, Robert E. Neil, John L. Gill, and Wm. Dennison.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In building a coffer-dam for the bridge at Keokuk, the contractors were suprised that all their pumping amounted to nothing. On investigation, they found that a spring of cold water came bubbling up from the bottom of the river, faster than they were able to pump it out. All their ingenuity has not yet been able to overcome this unexpected obstacle.

In the District of Columbia and two hundred Southern countes, there are 769,363 colored people, where there were 696,956 in 1860.

Gold are having been discovered in Madagascar, the Government of the Island has prohibited the search for ore. The reason for this prohibition is, that if gold is found in remunerative quantities, there will be such a rush of Europeans to the country as will dispossess the native inhabitants.

The gentlemen who are endeavoring to engineer the new Revenue Reform party are to have a grand dinner at Delmonico's on Monday evening commemorative of their success at the recent election. The Free Trade League, it is understood, defray all expense, which will be $20 an eater.

The *New York Times* denies that it has been or is to be sold.

The Newfoundlanders in New York and Boston are about to organize societies to promote annexation to the United States. Newfoundland would be a fitter field of labor.

Potter Palmer writes from Europe that he intends to have his new hotel in Chicago surpass all others in the world.

On the 29th of this month the first general use of the ballot in England will be made in the election of School Boards, under the elementary education act of the present year.

A New Orleans man has invented a machine to utalize the ramine plant, and a company is now manufacturing it.

That sleep-walking scene at New Haven was a very singular one. The somnambulist first jumped down sixteen feet upon a tin roof, and, still asleep, deliberately walked off to another roof six feet lower. Not satisfied with this achievement, he walked through a skylight and lodged on a table ten feet below, and then in some way crawled back through the dismantled skylight, cutting his feet badly in his struggles. The noise awakened a man in the house, who found the man on the tin roof, entirely unconscious as to how he came there. He was wounded and nearly frozen, and was taken back into the house and properly cared for. In all, it was the most astonishing feat of somnambulism on record.

During a recent thunder storm at the Hoosac tunnel, one of the nitro-glycerine charges in the heading of the central shaft was exploded, it is supposed by electricity communicated from the atmosphere, the heading wire being uncovered and exposed at the top of the shaft.

The newspapers in various parts of New England speak with alarm at the drought which still continues in spite of the October and early November rains. In the Connecticut valley many of the mills are on short time or have been stopped altogether.

When the propellor Cuyahoga struck upon the rocks in the Sault river recently, she sprung a leak which required the pumps to be kept in constant motion. This lasted until the propellor reached Lake Michigan, when the leak suddenly stopped. Upon being placed in dry dock at Chicago, it was discovered that a monster catfish had been drawn into the break, completely shutting out the water.

Numerous outrages by Chippewa Indians upon white settlements in the Northern part of Minnesota are reported. The settlers promise to commence a war of extermination against the savages unless the Government interferes and protects them. These outrages have oscurred far beyond the well-settled portion of the State, and where the settlements are isolated and straggling.

PERSONAL.

In spite of all the pow-wow over Nilsson, some of the eastern papers say that among the most critical musicians, Miss Cary of her troupe is preferred to Nilsson herself.

Governor Letcher of Montana, had a race lately with a panther near Warm Spring, Montana, and came in ahead.

Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, promoted to Vice Admiral, was in command of the Asiatic fleet at the time, and was not aware of his good fortune until his arrival in New York, a few days ago. He has been detatched from active duty and placed on waiting orders.

Thomas B. Conery, washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, has been appointed managing editor of that paper.

The Secretary of the Navy, is at a loss to know how the newspapers got an abstract of his report before he wrote a line of it or said a word about it.

A New York *Sun* dispatch declares positively that the President still wishes Schenck to accept the English mission, and will urge the position upon him when they meet.

The President has unofficial information that Wayne McVeigh is improving in health, and has gone from Rome to Constantinople and relieved Mr. Morris, and consequently will not resign.

There is great excitement in Boston on account of an alleged conspiracy against Mrs. Phœbe H. Phelps, sister of United States Senator Ira Harris, of Albany, by her husband, Hon. Charles A. Phelps, to have her incarcerated in a lunatic asylum. Mrs. Phelps is a lady of fine literary ability, and has been connected with the editorial staff of the Boston *Traveler*. She declares that she has been shamefully abused, and that her husband is anxious to discredit her story by making the public believe her insane.

Speaker White has ordered an election in the First Senatorial district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Watt, to be held on the 21st of December. In this connection the Philadelphia *Press* says: "In the event of a Democrat being elected in the First Senatorial district at the approaching special election, the two houses of the Legislature will be unable to agree on a new apportionment bill, and the districts will have to remain for the next decade as at present constituted. Only a good nomination, and activity on the part of our friends, can save this district and the Legislature."

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has been completed to Neosho, Newton county, in the extreme western portion of Missouri, and will be opened for traffic the latter part of this week. Neosho is three hundred and eleven miles from St. Louis. The road is in fine condition, and will be pushed rapidly on into the Indian Territory and across the plains.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

Stucky & Co. are about to remove their New Albany, Indiana, iron works to Louisville, Ky., where they have a large manufactory.

The Planet Furnace has "blown in," being the first in the Indiana coal field to commence operations since the end of the "strike."

Logansport, Ind., has one hundred and sixty-seven manufacturing establishments, turning out annually $2,500,000 worth of manufactured articles.

The President and Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company have formally adopted a resolution appropriating $500,000 to erect rolling mills to manufacture Bessemer steel rails for their road—the works to be erected as speedily as possible—at Duluth. It is understood that iron in large quantities and excellent quality has been discovered down the North Shore, some six miles below Duluth.

J. Bragdon & Co.'s New Albany, Ind., rolling mill has a capacity of 100 tons of railroad iron per day, and pays $260,000 wages yearly.

Another triumph of American steel makers is the growing use of the Auburn clover leaf plane irons, the manufacture of which began in 1870, yet which have already foreign rivals out of the market, so that an enlargement of the works making them is necessary.

The Pittsburgh Bolt Company have erected an additional building to their works at Frankstown, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and have already two new furnaces almost ready for operation. The company are turning out great quantities of bolts and splice bars, and other railway supplies.

The Excelsior Needle Company, of Daytonville, Conn., who have the exclusive right to manufacture sewing machine needles, are about to build a new factory near the depot, to be run by steam power.

The Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, has a capital stock of $500,000 and sixteen stockholders, and is purely a St. Louis company. Their works are at Grand Tower, Illinois. The casting room is 50x100; the furnace is 56 feet high, 16½ feet bosh. The motor is a fly wheel beam, and the engine is running under low pressure. The boilers are eight cylinder, comprising two batteries of four boilers each, 42 inches in diameter, and 60 feet long. They propose to make their capacity, eventually, 55 tons per day, but they are going to run only about 500 tons for the first three months.

Marshall & Co, St. Louis, who were established in 1862, are now building a new foundry, and propose to employ 150 operatives, and to smelt from forty to fifty tons of Missouri pig iron daily. Their machine shop is two hundred feet by forty, three stories, and they manufacture all kinds of machinery.

The Springfield Malleable Iron Works, Springfield, Mass., erected during the past summer, contain many valuable improvements, and are classed among the best in the country. The furnaces contain eighty pots, constructed entirely of fire-brick, and the ovens in which the heat is made to radiate evenly in and around. The works cost $10,000.

The first India rubber factory west of the Hudson is about to be erected by Messrs. B. F. Goodrich, of New York, and H. W. Tew and D. N. Marvin, of Jamestown, N. Y., at Akron, Ohio. The contract is to have erected inside of ninety days a brick building, 120 by 50 feet, three stories high, containing an engine of 150 horse power, and all the machinery necessary to break down the crude rubber and make it into car springs, rubber belting, steam packing, &c. The capital is $75,000, part of it contributed by Akron men, who accepted the proposition by telegraph.

The Missouri Tin Company are erecting reduction and smelting works.

The Mississippi Valley Foremanizing Company, has been organized in St. Louis. The Foreman process renders wood indestructible almost—hence far more valuable for many purposes. The company control a large territory, and will soon be prepared for business.

The Rochester, N. Y., Wood Pool Manufactory has a new shop, forty by one hundred feet, and now employs fifty or sixty men.

Among other manufacturers in Auburn, New York, are E. D. Clapp & Co., who have a brick factory, seventy-five feet wide and five stories high, and makes light carriage hardware.

The Auburn Agricultural Works, Messrs. Merrell, Wilder & Co., proprietors, occupy in their two departments an area of some two acres of ground.

Wooden heels are coming into general use in the east. The Star heel manufactory at Lynn, Massachusetts, turn out 9,000 pairs weekly, adding to their machinery to meet the increasing demand. They are principally used on ladies', misses' and childrens' boots and shoes.

A change of considerable importance has been effected in the iron business of Niles. W. H. Brown, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has withdrawn from the firm of James Ward & Co. Thomas Carter & Co. have dissolved partnership, and Mr. Carter has exchanged part of his rolling mill and foundry and machine shop for an interest in the entire business of James Ward & Co. Jacob Greenbaum, Jr., of Chicago, has also purchased an interest in the entire business, and the firm of James Ward & Co. now includes only Mr. Ward, Mr. Greenbaum and Mr. Carter. The business includes the furnace, the foundry and machine shop, the nail mill and nail factory, the "Russia" mill, and the rolling mill known as the Falcon Iron Works. We believe there is no firm in the United States embracing a more extensive iron business than this, and we believe it is more extensive than the entire iron business of Youngstown.

Over twenty firms are engaged in shoe manufacturing at Auburn, Maine. These firms are now making shoes valued at $2,500,000 annually. They employ over 1,000 hands, with a yearly pay roll of over $600,000. In Lewiston, also, there are a number of shoe factories, and Livermore, Turner, Minot and neighboring towns are engaging in this business.

M. C. Pratt, of Lynn, Massachusetts, has been forty years engaged in making men's boys' and ladies' fine boots and shoes. He employs nine sewing machines, 250 hands, and turns out 300 cases per week, principally sold West. They are warm goods, lined with flannel, seal or other skins. The factory is 150 by 30—four stories.

The Cambria Iron Works give employment to about four thousand eight hundred workmen, the result of whose labor last year was seventy-six thousand tons of railway iron, the value of which was about five millions of dollars; and if to this we add the value of labor converted into fixed capital, in the form of building and machinery, we shall have a total of nearly five and a half millions.

There are now in London specimens of iron manufactured for the first time in Peru by the Peruvian Government Commission, from magnetic iron ore, found within twenty miles of Lima, and from fair anthracite coal taken from a seam sixty feet thick about sixty miles from Lima. The Government is awaiting the development of the railways now in progress. Renewed efforts are being made to enlist English capital in the restoration of the silver mines.

Probably Seneca Falls turns out annually more manufactured goods in proportion to its population than any other town in New York. The principal manufactories are the Silsby Manufacturing Company, widely known for its specialty of steam fire engines; the Oak Pail Manufacturing Company, which makes white oak butter, oyster and water pails; Messrs. Cowing & Co., Rumsey & Co., and the Goulds Manufacturing Company, all large manufacturers of house pumps, hydraulic rams, and out-door pumps. Rumsey & Co. employ about one hundred and fifty men now. Their business was started thirty years ago, and they are now building a new factory, eighty-four by forty-two feet, and four stories high. When this is completed they will increase their working force to two hundred and fifty hands.

The North Penn Iron Company have nearly completed their new furnace, below Hellertown, Northampton county, Pa., and expect to go into blast in November. The furnace is regarded to be one of the finest in the United States. Every modern improvement has been embodied in its construction.

There is a knife and fork manufactory in South Meriden, Ct., in which is annually used about two hundred tons of steel for blades, twenty thousand pounds for ivory handles, and $20,000 worth of pure silver for plating. The annual pay roll amounts to $200,000.

The Detroit *Post* thus sums up the manufacturing interests of that city: Capital invested, $10,000,000; value of annual productions, $21,000,000; of wages to laborers and mechanics, $5,000,000; number of employes, 9,000.

At Jefferson, Texas, a new furnace has just been completed, which is in full blast, and is yielding seven tons of metal per day. Skilful workmen are employed, and the work which they turn out is said to compare favorably with any in the United States. Gin gearing, hollow ware, wash kettles, sugar mills, evaporators, andirons, etc., are made. The plough department is especially complete.

A patent has recently been issued to the Union Stone Company, of Boston, for an emery wheel, with a stone center. This wheel can, it is claimed, be made to any required size, with a stone center of any proportionate diameter. The stone is made with the same cementing material, and at the same time as the emery, and so the whole wheel is homogeneous; the emery cannot be thrown off but is firmly held till the whole is utilized.

Griswold, Corning & Co., proprietors of the Bessemer Steel Works, of Troy, are making extensive alterations and improvements. These comprise a large train for blooming down ingots from twelve to seven inches, a new engine with a forty ton fly wheel, five new heating furnaces, five additional boilers, a new boiler house, and an extension to the old forge building. These additions will not, we understand, increase the capacity of the works, but are intended if possible to cheapen the cost of manufacture. The Democratic press make a great hue and cry about the tariff and the protection it affords steel rail manufacturers; but even at the present prices there is no profit upon the fabrication of steel rails.

Cowing & Co., employ from eighty to one hundred men, and manufacture all kinds of house and out-door pumps. New and important machinery is used in the boring of cylinders and for other branches of the pump manufacture, by which means not only a first-class article is insured, but the business is rendered more profitable to the manufacturers. H. W. Knight manufactures metallic moulding pattern-letters and figures at this place.

POLITICAL.

Senator Cattell, of New Jersey, having entirely recovered his health, is to be re-elected.

William Mitchell, the Democrat elected to Congress in the First Wisconsin District, hitherto Republican, is a Protectionist, which his opponent is not.

The Chicago *Journal* is authorized by Gen. Logan to say that he has never, even by intimation, given any person authority to state, or reason to believe, that he had any sympathy with those who propose to organize a new party. His faith in the Republican party is as strong now as ever, and he deems the attempt of those who are trying to disrupt it inexcusably wicked.

The Alabama politicians, who recommended Mr. Vaughan for Territorial Secretary of Utah, do not fancy his promotion for Governor, and it is intimated that General Giles A. Smith, at present Second Assistant Postmaster General, and a firm personal friend of the President, will accept the office, if tendered to him.

The Arkansas Senate will have twenty Republicans to six Democrats; the lower House about fifty to thirty-two, and the party is now in position to succeed in 1872 by 15,000 majority in the State.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

THE PARTY OF PERFORMANCES.

On the 4th of March next, the Republican party will have been in power ten consecutive years, representing the most remarkable, eventful and transformatory decade of our national existence. No other political organization of this country has ever for so long a period held the reins of government, or so fully and securely maintained its possession of the confidence, affections and support of the people. This is mainly due to the fact that it is and has been not merely a party of promises, but pre-eminently and emphatically a party of performances—not a party intent principally upon securing the honors and emoluments of office, and imbued with "the cohesive power of the public plunder," but a party actuated by the highest and noblest motives and aspirations, and zealous for the realization in practice of great and beneficent principles. That perceptive instinct which so distinguishes the masses, and which is so unerring when fairly aroused, penetrating all disguises and detecting the hollowness of all mere professions, was not slow to understand and appreciate the earnestness manifested by the new organization in all it proposed or did. The very large vote which it received in the Presidential election of 1856, both signalized the deep root Republican doctrines had taken in the popular mind, and foreshadowed their ultimate triumph; for its ranks were recruited from the thinking, self-reliant, fearless, influential, progressive classes of society—men whose convictions found expression in their ballots, and whose hearts found expression in their convictions.

Entering, in 1861, upon the first stage of its successful career, the first principle of its duty was to preserve the integrity of the Union. The secession leaders had set up two pretenses that had baffled the logic and demoralized the resolution of the Democracy in power—first, that the people owe paramount allegiance to the State of which they are citizens, and only subordinate allegiance to the United States; second, that the General Government possesses no constitutional authority to coerce any withdrawing State into obedience to the supreme law. These gordian knots of scholastic ingenuity and Southern sectionalism the Republican party promptly severed with the sword; rescued the national life from attempted assassination; frustrated at every point the treasonable purposes of the slave-holding oligarchy; forever settled political issues that had distracted and endangered the country for thirty years; and restored the ties of obligation and the duty of fidelity which temporarily had been broken.

The second accomplishment of the Republican party was the destruction of slavery. Amid such a clash of opposing forces, its downfall was inevitable. Once arrayed against each other in a mortal struggle, there could be no possible compromise between the party of freedom and the party of oppression. The former maintained that all men should be made equal before the law, as they are in the sight of their common Creator; demanded the diffusion of knowledge, because it is the only safeguard of republican institutions; advocated the protection which draws grains from our native fields, lumber from our native forests, iron and coal from our native mines, and ingenuity, skill and labor from the free minds and willing hands of our own people; and desired to cover the country with railroads and canals, to promote the happiness of the toiling masses, and bind them together in the indissoluble bonds of interest and affection. The latter upheld an aristocracy founded on the humiliation of labor; cherished ignorance as the only means of perpetuating chattelism; favored the pernicious policy which impoverishes the soil in producing raw materials for export to commercial nations abroad; and left mountain, ravine and water-course shoal, to present all their natural obstacles to internal trade and free locomotion, because railroads, canals and rivers were highways for the escape of bondsmen. These inclinations, faculties and barriers which the party of oppression erected athwart the pathway of human progress, were swept out of existence by the party of freedom—the party of justice—the Republican party. In their stead was established in practice the beneficent doctrine that every man permanently residing in a community is a member of the State, obliged to submit to its rule, and therefore entitled equally with every other man to participate in its government. Reconstruction, then, now about completed, represents and embodies the interests of political equality, of national unity, of free institutions, of development of our domestic resources, of the rights of labor, of popular education, and of moderation and peace. In consequence, the country occupies higher levels of civilization than it did ten years ago. This fruition any party might point to with glowing satisfaction and honest pride as one of its noblest and most fruitful achievements.

Another signal performance of the Republican party is its tariff legislation, which although less conspicuous in its working and influences, probably accomplished as much toward bringing the war to a successful termination as councils in the Cabinet or armies in the field. Dependence, in such a mortal emergency, upon foreign markets, could not have failed to operate disastrously upon our cause, and might have have proved fatal to it. Among governments across the Atlantic we had few friends, and many that were always secretly and sometimes almost openly hostile; and it would have been an act of the supremest folly to have left our commerce, external and internal, to the mercy of our enemies. With periscopic wisdom a Republican Congress comprehended the necessities of the situation, and with commendable promptness enacted that code of beneficent regulations which free traders delight to stigmatize as a "bill of abominations"—the MORRILL tariff. To suit existing circumstances, or to provide for approaching contingencies, its details have undergone revision and modification on several occasions, yet its principle has remained upon the national statute-book untouched. That its general features and unmistakable policy have been popular with the voting masses, is made certain by their numerous testifications of confidence, proofs of satisfaction, and marks of approval, exhibited in the most solemn and deliberate way practicable for American freemen to express their preferences and convictions—through the ballot-box, in a long-continued series of sterling majorities. Indeed, the Republican preponderance in both branches of Congress has been so largely and so uninterruptedly maintained that some good citizens have been inclined to regard it as cause for regret rather than gratulation, as likely to stand in the way of that circumspection and hesitating prudence which a party is apt to display in the presence of a strong opposition. But the naked fact of widespread, unstinted, repeated indorsement at the polls is beyond cavil or dispute.

Another wise and well approved accomplishment is the institution of the National Bank system. Who does not remember the inconveniencies, vexations, drawbacks, injuries and positive losses incident to the old system under authority of State laws. Heterogeneousness and discord were as marked characteristics of that as homogeneousness and concord are of this. Paper money of Texas would not pass at par in Maine; paper money of Maine would not pass at par in Texas. It was pretty much so all over the Union. Bank note reporters and counterfeit detectors were to be found, in those days, in the counting-room of every man doing a considerable business. It was the epoch of "Wild Cat," "Red Dog" and other like varieties of shinplaster trash. If a bank failed—no unusual occurrence—the bill-holder, particularly the laborer and the poorer classes, were invariably the sufferers. Spurious notes, of all denominations, swarmed throughout the land, imposing upon the unwary, baffling the watchfulness of the inexperienced, and sometimes deceiving even the expert. No dealer could feel sure, from day to day, that his till contained all bankable money, or that the bill he received at par in the morning would not be at a discount before night. All this is changed. Currency has the same standard of value in Oregon as in New York, in Florida as in Maine. Counterfeit detectors are no longer of use and have disappeared. No bill-holder fears he may lose by the failure of any bank. Indeed, for the first time in our financial history, the notes of a broken bank have commanded a premium as being auxiliary in the hands of other institutions to the securing of additional circulation. All the evils of the old system have vanished. A more complete, satisfactory, safe and advantageous scheme of banking was never devised in this country. It is a feather in the cap of the Republican party, of which it may justly be proud.

Another grand achievement of its wise forecast and enterprising spirit is our great trans-continental thoroughfare, binding together two extremes of the Union by indissoluble ties of reciprocal interests. Arising, in time of war, out of the needs of our military surroundings, it is invaluable as a means of speedily transporting troops to our Pacific shore, yet is no less important as a dispenser of commercial blessings. It is the forerunner of an uninterrupted tier of States, extending from the Mississippi river to California. Already is the wilderness that intervenes beginning to be dotted with towns, villages, settlements and farms. Mineral treasures that have for centuries laid undiscovered in those far regions are coming to light and development. The schoolmaster is abroad where lately buffaloes herded or savages scalped their victims. A journey that not long ago required months now occupies days. Civilization rejoices and claps her hands on plains and in forests where the Indians have hardly ceased to hold their war-dances. Material, intellectual and moral advancement is making such rapid strides amid those distant scenes, that even imagination may not fear to exaggerate the picture of vanquished nature, transformed landscape, teeming population and mighty prosperity that will exist there not many years hence. All these, too, are possibilities arising from Republican policy reduced to practice.

While there are many other accomplishments to enumerate, we shall instance but one more—our comprehensive financial system, the creation of Republicanism and the outgrowth of Republican statesmanship. It is a monument of persevering investigation, patient labor, fiscal skill and patriotic endeavor, unsurpassed in grandeur by that of any other country, no matter how many years may have been expended in its erection. It opened a way to remove the embarassments connected with the currency, the distrust of the markets, the oppression and suffering caused by high prices. It has banished the fear of possible repudiation. It has strengthened our credit at home and abroad. It has given us economy in the machinery of collecting the taxes, faithfulnees in revenue officers, frugality in expenditures and retrenchment in appropriations. Under its auspices, fraud has been ferreted out, peculation hunted down, embezzlement brought to justice, and defalcation forced to disgorge. We present the spectacle, not before seen in modern times, of a nation rapidly paying off a stupendous debt, and putting it in course of speedy extinguishment. Our taxes have recently been diminished some $80,000,000 annually. Our public securities have been appreciated to above par, even calling coin par. The gold premium has dropped from an average of 40 to an average of 12. The purchasing power of every paper dollar has been increased from 71.4 cents to 89.3 measured in specie. Interchangable values cannot be very far off.

Such is the partial record of only ten years past. From beginning to end, it is the work of the Republican party. What other party would have accomplished so much within the same period, under the same circumstances? What other party could have done better? What other party was imbued with and vitalized by the principles and zeal indispensable to the achievement of such objects? Where would the country be to-day if the Democracy had had possession of the Government during all these years? What would be the status of the seceding States? How many men would be owning property in human flesh? What number of slave-pens, auction-blocks and whipping-posts would there be in the South? Where would be the common schools now in existence there, or the out-spoken newspapers, or the freedom of thought and speech, or the spirit of free inquiry, or the growth of manufacturing industry, or the emancipation of labor from the thraldom of prejudice? After all the blood spilled, the treasure spent, and the efforts expended by the Republican party in achieving the ends enjoyed by all, what pledges would or could the Democracy give, if placed in power tomorrow, that they would not merely preserve these results intact, but would make them stronger, more symmetrical and more lasting? Judging that organization by its platforms, professions and history, we should as soon expect it voluntarily to do such things, as to expect by planting brickbats to grow oranges, or by sowing sawdust to reap wheat. The people cannot afford to substitute the party of promises for the party of performances, the party of negatives for the party of affirmatives. They know full well that although certain principles are embodied in constitutions and laws, the Democracy, on obtaining authority, would forthwith preceed to undo all that had been done. It becomes necessary, then, to keep the Republican party in possession of the Government, if for no other reason than to prevent the reversal of what the voting masses have indorsed again and again, and stand ready to reindorse as often.

But it has another mission besides that of conservation. Its financial work, though already so rich in results, is little more than begun. It has yet to fund a great part of the public debt at a lower rate of interest. The problem of resuming specie payments is getting to be a practical and practicable question. More burdens are to be lifted off the shoulders of the people. The Alabama claims are not settled. These are matters which only the Republican party can be trusted to handle, and which forbid Democratic succession to power with patriotic earnestness and with indignant emphasis.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The complications of the Roman Question do not seem likely to be speedily or easily resolved. Before it can be settled, before the practical difficulties by which it is beset can be removed to the satisfaction of all parties, principles utterly at variance, and things the most inconsistent with each other, require to be harmonized. Reason and supertition, medievalism and the modern spirit, fairly in conflict, it is not easy to perceive how an adjustment of the quarrel can be effected and tranquility restored, without the destruction of one of the antagonists. In the collision to which we refer compromise seems impossible, and if it were possible, promises no permanent peace. By the Pope and the party who chiefly sustain him in his opposition to the King of Italy, concession with respect to the points in controversy is regarded as both sinful and foolish, and they evidently prefer martyrdom to transgression. Though in the parliamentary election of which the result was announced by telegraph a day or two ago, the Italian government received the most complete popular sanction of its action regarding Rome, probably the King feels but slightly relieved from his embarrassment. Old and a good Catholic at heart, he is oppressed by the Papal denunciations already resting upon him, and dreads the still more terrible spiritual thunders with which he is threatened. Almost forced by a very large majority of his subjects to go to Rome, he knows that if he yields to their wishes the churches there will be closed, while his presence will be felt by the devout adherents of the Holy See as a fearful visitation of evil. He is unable even to get a suitable house in which to live in Rome. It was said that the Quirinal Palace was to receive him. But of this His Holiness keeps the keys, and will not surrender them. Even the Roman lawyers who decide that the palace is national property, refuse to put their names to the opinion. Italian and other dignitaries who own palaces of dimensions to fit them for royal residences decline to sell them before the settlement of the relation between the government of the King and that of the Pope. In fact, the invisible power of His Holiness is evidently still feared even by those who make small pretentions to religion. It is already clear that two civil rulers, each supreme, the Pope and the King, cannot occupy a common capital. Pius the Ninth is resolved not to rest contented with the purely spiritual character assigned him, and will doubtless continue to proclaim his captivity and his inability to exercise his pontifical functions in disjunction from temporal power. In this attitude he is somewhat supported by the half measures or undecided policy which the Italian Government has seen proper to adopt. By this policy the radicals, the decided opponents of the temporal power, and the advocates of an entire separation of Church and State, are offended and discouraged. Many of them are tempted to take matters into their own hands and try by revolutionary violence to accomplish results which they think ought to have been reached at once by the action of the government. But such extremists are not the only persons who despair of the settlement of the Roman question by gentle conciliatory measures, or by a King who is not raised above the fear of the spiritual weapons wielded by the Pope.

INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION AGAIN.

The brief account of the Indianapolis Immigration Convention in yesterday's COMMERCIAL was written before we had seen a full and satisfactory report of its proceedings. As the subject is one of considerable importance and as the action of the Indiana convention is likely to be followed by practical results, we again refer to it. It was the prevailing opinion of the delegates that immigration is a matter of national concern to which the Government ought to give more attention than it has given hitherto, and that new legislation on the subject is urgently called for as well as a more rigorous execution of existing laws. It was resolved to petition the President of the United States to open negotiations with foreign governments, with the view of establishing a common jurisdiction over emigrant ships for the protection of passengers. In another resolution the convention formally condemns all combinations and monopolies injurious to emigrants, or liable to abuses by which they suffer injury. In this act certain transportation companies are aimed at, with how much justice we do not profess to know. In another resolution a bureau of immigration, under the supervision and direction of the National Government, is strongly recommended. As we stated yesterday, the subject of the tax now levied upon each immigrant was discussed. Such taxation, whether direct or indirect, whether legal or illegal, is denounced and condemned in a resolution as odious and unjust, and its abrogation is called for. And finally a committee was appointed, consisting of one person from each State, whose duty it shall be to secure from Congress such legislation as is needed to give effect to the views expressed in the resolutions.

One good result of the Convention which we may confidently look for will be a very thorough ventilation of the subject. For several years much dissatisfaction with the Castle Garden emigration establishment has prevailed in certain quarters, especially in the West, where so many emigrants have found homes. As a delegate in the late Convention touchingly remarked, Castle Garden belongs to the emigrants. At any rate, whatever blessings the institution expends, they are the persons upon whom they descend, and whatever may be its defects or abuses, they are the victims. Having reached their new homes and become familiar with their changed position, their experience and observations made while enjoying the supervision of the Commissioners, become the subject of pleasing or unpleasant recollection and conversation among themselves and their neighbors. Before long they also discover that those whom they at first regarded as high and mighty potentates like the dignitaries whom they had heard of, or even seen in their native land, are unlike them in being amenable to the people and liable to correction or removal. Reports of defects and abuses have resulted in the Indianapolis Convention, and if the charges made by it prove just, we doubt not the evil features of the arrangement will be removed. From the nature of its business any institution for the care of immigrants, whether it be a bureau or something less formal, seems peculiarly exposed to irregularity if not corruption, and calls for strict supervision by persons interested in exposing faults.

ON the 23d of November a convention met in Indianapolis to consider the subject of immigration. It was called to order by Governor MERRILL, of Iowa, and was finally organized with Governor BAKER as President. Many States were represented, some of the Southern included. In the course of the discussions of the first day, prominent members made no secret of their belief that immigrants need less care from others than they receive, while Governor HARVEY, of Kansas, was of the opinion that the immigrant should be protected until he reached the place of his destination. This is certainly the correct view of the subject. Not many years ago, as some readers remember, the benevolent public were not a little grieved by well attested statements concerning the evils and wrongs suffered by German and Irish strangers in their attempts to find a settlement in this country. Hordes of scoundrels took advantage of their ignorance or inexperience, first to rob them of their money, and then, by misdirection, to place them in circumstances by which complaints were made useless or impossible. This state of things was corrected by the introduction of the system now in operation. It seems, however, that the present arrangements in New York for the accommodation and protection of the new-comers do not give universal satisfaction. Fault is found with the transportation companies that they do not convey the immigrant to his place by the cheapest and most direct way, and the Castle Garden Commissioners are blamed because they do not afford emigration agents from the Western States sufficiently easy access to those to whom they wish to recommend a particular locality where to settle. In the Convention it was alleged that an agent from Nebraska, though recommended by the Mayor of New York, has been refused admission to Castle Garden, while landsharks and scoundrels were allowed free entrance. We must add that the Commissioners were represented in the Convention by an able gentleman who denied or explained each of the injurious charges laid in against them. He was also eloquent in commendation of the satisfactory manner in which the Commissioners perform their duties. The need of another port of entry was strongly urged by a delegate, and by another the propriety and legality of the tax per head at present imposed upon immigrants were decidedly questioned. From the tone and tenor of the speeches it was very apparent that the great object of the Convention was to promote immigration by the adoption of appropriate measures and by the removal of obstructions. In the South, and in the new States and Territories of the West, a larger population is deeply felt to be the urgent want of the time, and leading men are impatient under the partial arrest of the popular tide caused by the war.

But patience may reasonably find comfort and support in the prospect of an increased inflow on the conclusion of peace. At least, the tide is not likely to be less than of old.

AMONG the noteworthy indications of progress the convention of colored men, called to meet in Washington on the 8th of January, is not the least gratifying. In order to perceive its importance we need not know more concerning it than the mere fact that its object is to form a national labor union. Partly as the result of slavery and partly as the result of prejudices for which the "peculiar institution" was also in good measure responsible, the relations of the free black men to the industry of the country have hitherto been so unsatisfactory as to render improvement, or even common prosperity among them impossible. The trite phrase, "hewers of wood and drawers of water," as a description of their occupations, hardly does justice to the degradation of their position in the free communities of the North. The improvement of their condition evidently rests with and depends upon themselves. Slavery abolished, the surrender of long standing prejudices and antipathies has been so rapid that no intelligent observer any longer doubts the complete triumph of reason and right. While the races will undoubtedly remain distinct, neither will long have to complain that it is wronged by the other, that anything is withheld which justice requires to be granted. Even in the South, the degree in which the power of mere right in reconciling various interests and promoting the general advantage is already recognized, is a matter of wonder to visitors and others. "We never knew, at least we never believed, how human our negroes were," the recent confession of an old slaveholder, expresses a feeling now very prevalent in the latitudes where black men and women were dealt with as chattels.

One important object of the convention to which we have referred is, of course, to secure to the lately enfranchised race the profits and respectability of connection with the mechanical trades and higher occupations. It is right that they should aspire to become something more than barbers, waiters and wood-cutters. An organization of the kind to be formed is needed as perhaps the best means of overcoming the difficulties with which they have to contend.

THE stories of how Democrats and Free Traders will combine to control the organization and action of Congress against the interests of home industry, are increasing in number, and doubtless have some foundation, at least in the hopes of the Democrats. But it will not be surprising if the test shall prove that these calculations have been quite astray, because many of those assumed to be Revenue Reformers will refuse to help this scheme. The out and out Free Traders are moving, however, and have already established their paid advocate, General BRINKERHOFF, of Ohio, in Washington to organize their war on Protection. They will first attack the coal and iron interests, and will strive to knock the duty on coal down to twenty-five cents, on pig iron down to three dollars per ton, and on railroad iron to eight dollars. It will take only a few votes to do this, but that will be enough to throw thousands of laborers out of employment.

IT is a significant fact that GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and Miss KATE FIELD both lectured in Boston, on *Sunday* evening last, on "CHARLES DICKENS"—the former in the Boston Theater, and the latter in the Globe Theater—tickets of admission having been sold in the ordinary business way.

A NOVEL SCENE.

Thanksgiving Day in the Penitentiary.

This may seem rather paradoxical, but the national day of praise was actually observed within the walls of the Western Penitentiary. Never before in all of its history did the cold stones give back the echo of footsteps moving to a thanksgiving service. If His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania had been present he could at least have said there was a touch of humanity in the sight that gave his proclamation a peculiar meaning and force.

At nine o'clock A. M., under the direction of the Warden, E. S. Wright, and the deputy warden, H. S. McKean, the prisoners were marched by their overseers to their assigned seats in the chapel; which by the way is said to be the most appropriate and beautiful structure of its kind in the country.

The services were of such a character as to lift of the dull monotony of prison labor and let a gleam of gladness into hearts made sad by sin and crime and prejudice. The Allegheny Quartette Club were kind enough to devote an hour to this end. By their songs, admirably selected and executed, they gave the occasion deep interest to the visitors as well as the prison officers and inmates. One of the songs, originally written by a convict on his cell-wall and recently set to music, was sung by Prof. Slack and touched every heart by its pathos. The opening anthem was sung by the Prison choir.

After reading the Governor's proclamation, Rev. J. L. Milligan read a portion of the 103d Psalm, and addressed the audience, saying that the annual observance of days of thanksgiving to God for His manifold mercies, was of very ancient origin. The Jewish nation, early in the world's history, came up from every part of their land to the Sacred City, and joined in adoring Jehovah for the fruits and many mercies of the year. That it was also a cherished custom of the stern Puritans, whose character and habits have left such a deep impression upon their adopted country. That there were reasons for thanksgiving in the prison, because God's goodness had kept off the messenger of death, not a single man having died out of a population of more than four hundred—an unprecedented mark of Divine favor. The wise and humane legislative provisions, granting extended spiritual, as well as other means of reformation, demanded gratitude, and above all there were no external circumstances that could close the ear of Jesus against the pleadings of the penitent sinner.

Mr. T. H. Nevin, the President of the Board of Inspectors, who were all present, then spoke in a kind, earnest and decided manner. He said he was not only gratified with the excellent and appropriate entertainment of the Quartette Club, but also with the appearance and deportment of the prisoners; that, although prisons must be governed with a firm and decided grasp, still such control was not incompatible with a frank, fair spirit of kindness; that the "Commutation Law" brought a rich boon to the prisoner, that by it as well as other measures they were on the *ascending* scale, and that with the prisoner now rested the fact whether the movement should be forward or backward. Thus far there is nothing to retract.

After prayer and the doxology, the prisoners were quietly returned to their cells to partake of a good chicken dinner, with some other substantial food. The day will be long remembered where the world's rush does not reach.

THE LATE MYSTERY.

The Man Who Was Found on Wylie Street Identified—He Was a Citizen of Birmingham and Worth $60,000.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL will remember distinctly the circumstances of the finding a little over a week ago, of a man at the foot of an embankment on Wylie street, so badly injured that he died soon after being removed to the Homœopathic Hospital on Second avenue. Nothing was found on his person by which he could be identified. After the inquest the body was buried in Uniondale Cemetery, and the clothing and ear rings left with Mr. Aiken, undertaker, on Fourth avenue.

Yesterday afternoon a German woman from Birmingham, came to the undertakers office, and after a careful examination of the clothing, pronounced it to be that of her husband, who left his home a week ago last Saturday, and had not since been heard from by her. His name, she said, was John Ingler, and he lived in Birmingham. He was fifty years of age and leaves a widow and several children. He owned a row of seven houses on Railroad street and four houses on Josephine street, Birmingham. Besides this he owned considerable other property and was worth about $60,000. The day before he disappeared he sold an interest in the Iron City Coal Works to Justice Helsel and Mr. Keeling, of Birmingham, and when he left had two hundred dollars in his possession. Mrs. Ingler states that her husband was always a good, kind-hearted man, but unfortunately was addicted to drinking. She knew nothing of his death until the item concerning him was pointed out to her in one of the German papers of the city. The body was disinterred yesterday afternoon and taken to Birmingham, where the funeral will take place to-day.

OUR readers can scarcely have forgotten the sad death of Lillie Mason, at Harrisburg, Pa., in August last. A beautiful woman and quite young, she had been betrayed, and when the child of her shame was destroyed by an abortion, she was arrested on the charge of killing it. Frail and feeble at the best, she was removed to prison, but a day or two after her labor, and the careless exposure thus encountered caused her death. Nothing was ever done to punish the authorities, from whose criminal neglect she suffered, but Dr. John W. Bechtel, of Harrisburg, was tried on the charge of procuring Lillie Mason's death by abortion. On last Sunday morning the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." Of this, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"The popular impression now is, and we think has been ever since the sad occurrence, that death was produced by exposure and not by abortion. This seems to have been the opinion of the jury, whose verdict is very generally approved by the public."

On Saturday night, Jennie Spencer, the cyprian in whose house Lillie Mason resided just previous to her death, and who had been brought from Richmond, Va., as a witness, attempted suicide by taking laudanum, but was foiled. She preferred death to imprisonment, even as a witness.

THE new meteorological record system, of which such hopes have been entertained, it is now said will be discontinued because it is too expensive. The appropriation for telegraphing was only $15,000, and the money is already expended, though the Western Union Telegraph Company will continue to do the work until Congress gets time to act in the premises. As the other messages must be given precedence of all other business at certain hours, the company will probably require several hundred thousand dollars per annum to give the proper amount of telegraphic facilities to maintain the record and make it a success. If half is true that has been promised or expected for this system, the country can well afford to pay all it shall cost, even if there has been more retrenchment in other directions.

THE Buffalo *Express*, in noting that the Republicans of New York lose ten members of Assembly in districts where General Woodford has a majority, observes that "local feuds and disappointed personal ambitions did the work." Now, were not some Republicans defeated rather because they should not have been nominated, and were not fit to be elected? Nominate good men, and "feuds and ambitions" will have little chance to display themselves.

THE good effect of last winter's increase of the tariff on copper is related in the following, from the Portage Lake, Michigan, *Mining Gazette* of November 24th: "The shipping season just ending, with our prominent copper mines, has been a propitious one, considering all things, and almost all of the available copper has been sent forward to market. Our copper smelting works have been worked for weeks back up to the standard, and the last boat down will clean up their storehouses pretty well."

A WASHINGTON letter says that so far as can be judged by the expressions of members already in the city, General Butler's pugnacious programme only excites ridicule, while leading members of the Cabinet deny that it in any way expresses the policy of the administration, only in so far as General Grant's well-known wishes regarding San Domingo are concerned.

GEN. BUTLER's friends in New York, are trying to get up a public meeting to indorse his foreign policy. They have their hall, their band and their fire-works engaged, but are puzzled to get speakers of sufficient weight and dignity that will approve the General's plan, though two or three Congressmen will be there. It is hinted that this is but a feeler toward Butler's nomination for the Presidency.

FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

Events of the Month—The Academy of Design and the French Fair—Christmas Preparation—New Toilettes and the Fashions of the Future.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, November, 1870.

There has been little of fashionable interest to chronicle since my last letter. The theaters and the concert room have echoed to nothing of importance since the departure of Nilsson and Seebach, and only annual fairs, the opening of the Academy of Design and the family festivities incident to Thanksgiving have occurred to break up the monotony which characterizes even city life, when its activities cease to be events and become part of the ordinary routine.

THE OPENING OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

This is an incident which is always looked forward to with a certain amount of expectation, less from the importance which attaches to the pictures than the people which the "opening" brings together. It is less an exhibition than a reunion of art, literature and journalism, with the fashionable elements thrown in, in sufficient quantities to give it light and color. Formerly, the first night was brilliant as a grand opera night, with rustle of silk, the soft shimmer of lace and flash of jewels. Now, the toilettes are much quieter and more convenient, as well as better adapted to the crowded and exposed rooms. What is called "full" dress is hardly seen; bonnets are rarely dispensed with, and handsome walking costumes have taken the place of trailing satins and lace shawls. Among the pretty toilettes worn on the occasion was one of chocolate brown silk, cashmere and velvet. The skirt was of *gros grain* with a wide plaited flounce; the upper skirt of cashmere, very long, and trimmed with a broad band of velvet, and wide knotted fringe; the jacket was of velvet, and was trimmed with a band of *gros-grain* bordered with fringe. The "Charlotte Corday" bonnet was of velvet to match, and the only relief in color was obtained from the lining of the small irregular brim, which was of pale salmon colored satin; the gloves, and a single ostrich plume, all of the salmon tint to match. The plume formed an *aigrette* at the side, and sprung from a cluster of brown ostrich tips which together with a small twist of *gros-grain* ribbon round the crown, and long loops and ends at the back, contributed the sole trimming of a very stylish bonnet. Another costume worthy of attention, was of black velvet, trimmed with heavy feathered outruchings of thick black silk. A vest and cuffs of blue *gros-grain* were trimmed in the basque, and outlined by the ruchings, and a blue ostrich tip of the same shade relieved the otherwise sombre character of the black velvet *toque*. A diamond cross conspicuous as the sole ornament of the weaver is said to have cost $10,000.

THE FRENCH FAIR.

The fairs of the season have been larger and much more important than usual, but none of them have possessed the universal interest, or drawn the fashionable crowds that have rendered the French fair such a pronounced success. The armory of the Seventy-first Regiment was obtained for the purpose, and beautifully decorated with flowers, evergreens, transparencies, and French and American flags. The stalls were most of them presided over by French ladies, and the costumes, the exclamations and the chatter of voluble women might easily have made one believe oneself in Paris.

There were exceptions however to the French rule, and one of them was a central stall arranged as a floral grotto, and presided over by Mrs. F. Doremus, of Sanitary Fair fame, assisted on two nights by Mrs. Scott Siddons, and on one occasion by Nilsson, the attraction of whose presence added largely to the receipts.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons is a rather handsome brunette, but not at all the beautiful woman newspapers have given her the credit of being. She was dressed in black silk, with high white muslin tunic and wide pink sash. Two little boys querried the identity of Mrs. Scott-Siddons on account of her dark hair, as they had seen her as a blonde upon the stage. To satisfy their doubts they expressed them while buying a bouquet to the subject of them. "Oh yes," said she, "I am Mrs. Scott-Siddons ask Mrs. Doremus, she can tell you." "Well, I don't know," replied young America, dubiously scratching his head, "perhaps she's in the sell!"

There was more than the usual number of cushions, penwipers, fancy baskets and card receivers, besides some very rich and valuable articles of costume and furniture at this fair, but after the grotto the next most attractive object was a most lovely doll bride and her complete trosseau. This was the work of a young married lady, who copied it from her own and added to it a French maid, in cap and muslin apron, and a toilet bureau elegantly draped and furnished with all toilet appurtenances, including hair-pins in miniature, tiny snuff box and rouge casket.

The bride was dressed in white satin trimmed with lace, veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. Her wardrobe included complete sets of exquisitely made underclothing, a dozen pairs of fine hose, six pairs of walking boots, six pairs of satin boots and slippers, a riding habit of myrtle green cloth, whip, gauntlets and hat, a white opera cloak, an India shawl, a traveling shawl folded and strapped, eight elegant dresses and costumes, including a rich black silk, a grey poplin street dress trimmed with velvet and fringe, a blue silk trimmed with a black and white lace, a pink with a black lace overdress and a maize color, ornamented with tulle puffings and black velvet.

There were hats and bonnets to match every costume, lace handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs trimmed with lace, a minute watch with opera chain, a locket, cross, bracelets, eye glass and opera glass and three complete sets of jewelry. Add to this a carriage with coachman, footman and a very handsome pair of horses, a Saratoga trunk of very imposing dimensions for so diminutive an owner, and you will confess that the bride's establishment was very complete. The value of the entire concern, of which I have failed to enumerate a velvet cloak and many other articles, was laid at $400 and the shares, at one dollar each, were all sold within the first three days.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

The importations for the holiday season have been very large this year, and the articles are many of them very luxurious and very costly. One of the largest importing houses has arranged its new building, which was formerly a church, upon the plan of the Paris Exposition—that is to say the entire establishment is upon the ground floor, and is divided into departments, each containing a special class of goods, which are open in their magnificent cases for inspection. The experiment is considered a great success, and certainly nothing could be better devised to tempt purchasers.

One of the largest and most important departments is that devoted to bridal gifts, which are principally of silver, and are put up in cases of morocco, satin lined or velvet (which largely increases their cost) ready for presentation. Nothing could impress one more deeply with the absurdity of the custom as it at present exists, than the display of these Grundonian testimonials.

Of course they all belong to the same class, for few persons wish to purchase a whole set of anything, so they buy enlarged pap spoons and sugar spoons, and butter ladles, and fish knives, and nameless objects which no one knows the use of, and which are not available for any ordinary purpose, and the young couple smile and are delighted, but discover on inspection that they have everything to purchase, which they will require for daily use.

The diamond department is very attractive. There are persons, the clerks say, so infatuated with the sight, that they stay all day, fascinated, and come again the next, and strange to say, they are not women, but men. Diamonds it is said have a peculiar fascination for the successful American; he buys them for himself; he loads down his wife with them; he likes them as an investment. The demand for diamonds is constantly so great, that recent discoveries of diamond fields, does not prevent the price from constantly advancing. There is always a greater demand for large, high priced diamonds than can be met.

Among the articles on exhibition was a complete set of diamonds, including necklace, breastpin, earings and tiara, worth $40,000. A single locket was valued at $11,000, and a bow knot of diamonds, with an immense pearl in the center, $13,000. There were *solitaire* diamond rings from $150 to $10,000 each, and *solitaire* diamond earrings from $350 to $5,000 the pair. One large perfect sapphire, of intense color, was set with diamonds as a breastpin, and is said to be the most perfect stone of its kind in this country, and probably in Europe. It is valued at $45,000.

There is a lack of what are called *articles de Paris*, but they are hardly missed at present in the beautiful Vienna work and English woodwork, the latter of which owes nearly all its beauty to its fine graining and high finish. These are perfectly plain dressing cases of English wood, fitted with all necessary toilet appliances, which bring $350 in gold. Their value lies in the thorough excellence of every article contained in them, and the entire absence of decoration is to the refined taste of those who purchase them one of their chief recommendations.

There are simple boxes containing sets of ivory brushes and combs, which cost $80—and toilet "crystals" for gentlemen, fitted up with small cut decanters and wine glasses, for $350. Larger cases of the same kinds are double the price. There was an English *escritoire* for a gentleman, the fitting up of which was wholly of malachite, and another with gold fittings, richly jeweled with turquois and garnets.

A feature of the Vienna work, which mainly consists of fancy articles, in gilt, for desk and toilet use, is the mounting, which is of onyx or other stones, as fine as those which are put into a lady's ring.

Fine bronzes and clocks, which are principally of Parisian workmanship, are advancing in price, and will do so much more if peace is not soon declared. The finest clocks are ancient in form, but exquisitely enamelled, with all the delicacy and perfection bestowed upon a set of jewels or a lady's watch. Bronze clocks are quite out of date. The price of these clocks is from $250 to $500 in gold. In houses of this description paper money has never been acknowledged; all the goods are bought and sold "in gold."

CHRISTMAS ENTERTAINMENTS.

A pleasant bustle and bright activity reign now throughout New York city, and will until after the advent of the New Year. Almost every one is preparing something for the holidays; the toy and confectionary stores are beginning to display their choicest wares, figures of Santa Claus covered with snow appear in the windows, loads of evergreens mingle with the truck carts, and find their way to the underground receptacles of the great market, to blossom out shortly in wreaths and gorgeous Christmas trees. Thank heaven for Christmas! The divinely human influence that comes every year to teach us how much better it is to give than receive, to love than to hate, to forgive than to resent, to work than to play. Even the fashionable entertainments at this season are more enjoyable than any other time, because they have a purpose, a significance which redeems them from emptiness and imparts to them what fashionable entertainments always lack—a human interest. It is a disgrace to women that society has not yet got beyond the senseless game called a "party." The crowding of two or three hundred people together in the space adapted to fifty, without object except to stare at and trample upon each other, is a social enormity which American women ought to have sense and taste enough to discard once and forever, substituting some other social assembly which will allow of individual intercourse and real social enjoyment.

Some very beautiful dresses have just been completed for Christmas gatherings, which I will mention.

One was of rich Nile green *poult de soie*, trimmed with narrow black silk flounces, pricked out above a wide green plaiting, black silk round panier, green sash, low bodice with black silk bretelles.

A second was of striped velvet and *gros-grain*, pink and white, with an apron of pink velvet, covered with a charming design in white silk embroidery. Across the bottom of the apron and round the edge of the panier was a flounce of lovely *point de Venise*, and the same costly lace, supported by a velvet band, outlined the neck and ornamented the loose but not flowing sleeves.

A light blue silk dress was almost covered with white silk trimming. The trimming otherwise was of white, knotted silk fringe. A very striking dress was of pale salmon colored silk, very thick and rich, with a trimming of chocolate brown velvet, and white point lace.

A white *poult de soie* was trimmed with flame colored velvet, and narrow white satin folds stitched under the edge of the velvet. Irish poplins are very fashionable this season, and a handsome blue one made recently attracted a great deal of attention, from its rich trimming of white Irish lace and black velvet.

THE PLAID OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

The most fashionable things in poplins, however, at the present moment, is the clan tartan of the Marquis of Lorne, the prospective husband of the fourth daughter of Queen Victoria. To the trousseau of the princess will be added six magnificent costumes of the Argyll Campbell clan pattern, and all the young ladies in England and America, are anxious to have her good fortune, at least so far as in possessing a dress of the same tartan.

The plaid is very handsome, it consists of white twilled silk bars, upon a blue, green and black ground, and will be becoming to both blondes and brunettes. It should be trimmed with broad black velvet.

WHERE THE FUTURE FASHIONS ARE TO COME FROM.

This is at present a problem. I think really that New York, with its activity, enterprise and boldness in originating ideas, will exercise a very considerable influence upon the future of dress and fashions; but at present it has not the organized art and taste necessary to render it a leader like Paris. This may be said, however, of almost any of the great European cities. Berlin probably came the nearest to rivalry with Paris, but the genius of the people is less in accordance with our own than that of the French, and the slow, phlegmatic German movement would soon find itself outstripped by the inspirations of its own children, informed by the energy and quick intelligence of a new world. As yet we have hardly begun to feel the loss of Parisian resources, most of the fall and some of the winter supplies had been received before the doors were closed against foreign invasion. There is hope in many quarters that peace will be proclaimed in time to prevent further crippling of French resources, but if it should not then we shall see what we shall see. The retail trade of the city, especially the luxurious portion of it, which usually finds its supplies abroad, has been greatly benefited by the war. Millinery and dressmaking houses are flourishing, and a stimulus has been given to high class-business, which will encourage increased activity for the coming season.

WHAT NOTS.

The long opera chain, with tasseled pendant, is the most fashionable watch chain for ladies. Onyx rings are the latest style for gentlemen. The "dog collar" is the newest thing in necklaces. It is composed of gold links, is broad, and costs $250. The heavy chain necklaces, which also form bracelets, can be obtained for $150.

Necklaces composed of several strands of pearls are considered very *recherche*. Cameos are coming into vogue again. White lace fans for ladies, with pearl sticks, cost $200 each. French kid gloves are becoming so scarce and high that ladies are wearing them "cleaned," who never would do so before—the consequence is the glove cleaners are driving a flourishing trade.

JENNIE JUNE.

LETTER FROM EASTERN OHIO.

Dedication of the New M. E. Church at Urichsville, Tuscarawas County—Size and Finish of Building—Sermons by Dr. C. A. Holmes, Prof. Williams, and Dr. Williams—Debt Completely Liquidated—Interesting Occasion.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

URICHSVILLE, O., November 28, 1870.

On yesterday the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this place dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, their beautiful and commodious new temple, and it was certainly an offering well worthy of the cause for which it was given, and for which it was given, and for which it is henceforth to be used. It is an honor to the God they worship, a durable testimonial of the labor of Christianity, an ornament to the very prosperous and growing town in which it is placed. Surely it gives stamp and tone to a city, town or village anywhere to see the spires of churches rising through them, and is invariably hailed as a good omen by those who are entering as strangers, whether they hold to a profession of any of the many faiths or creeds; or, on the other hand, whether they do not; or, to the very extreme, are non-believers. None regard it as an unfavorable sight, and none but are ready to acknowledge the power and zeal for good exerted in the name of Christianity in the only country where to its fullest and freest extent it is privileged to "run and have free course." And while American progress and freedom has moved swiftly forward, these have all the way been sustained and tempered by the adaptable Gospel of Light and Life.

The building is of brick, and is 84 by 55 feet in size. The size of the lecture room is 40 by 55 feet; 11 feet story. The balance of the lower story is laid off into three class rooms and hall or entrance way. The audience room occupies the entire second story, with gallery 22 feet story. Glass in windows of second story; stained; in first floor, enameled. Frescoing is of French design, artistically colored and arranged, and was done under the supervision of of Mr. Jno. R. Meyers, of Dennison; O., assisted by an Austrian gentleman named Jno. Traschka. Mr. W. H. Phenice was the architect of the structure, and has given satisfaction in his department of the work. The entire cost of the building is about $15,000.

The Sabbath morning was ushered in by a bright sun and cloudless sky, and at the chiming of the bell crowds of people gathered together to witness and participate in this solemn and beautiful ceremony. At the hour for service, half past ten o'clock, the choir sang the anthem, "Peace Be within Thy Walls;" after which the 237th hymn—

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord,—
The house of thine abode,—
The Church our blest Redeemer saved
With his own precious blood."

Was read and sung, followed by prayer from Dr. C. A. Holmes. The choir then sang another anthem, entitled "Hark, the Song of Jubilee," succeeded by the coronation hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," &c. Dr. Holmes, in his own happy and impressive manner, delivered the discourse from the first part of first verse, third chapter of Epistle to Phillippians, "Finally, my brethren, rejoice in the Lord." It was a sermon full of depth and eloquence, and satisfied the hearts of the great audience to which it was spoken. He spoke with his beaming blue eyes, with his expressive countenance, with his graceful hands, and with his cultured voice, harmonizing them together to express the sentiment of his thoughts.

The debt to be liquidated before dedication could take place was $3,000, and the forenoon service left only remaining $500, which balance was canceled by the afternoon service. Prof. Williams, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, preached the 3 P. M. sermon, and he is very attentively spoken of by the people of this community.

The evening service was conducted by Dr. Williams, of Steubenville, Ohio, and the day lost none of its impressions by this part of its ceremony—perhaps all the happier now that this cloud had been forever swept from above this edifice. The ceremony of dedication is certainly familiar to all, and we will not dwell upon it. Dr. Holmes took from the hands of the trustees the burden of this building, and gave it to the people and to God.

C. S. O.

TUSCARAWAS VALLEY.

Letter from Newcomerstown, Ohio—Coal and Iron Deposits—An Opening for Pittsburgh Energy and Capital—Politics—Churches, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEWCOMERSTOWN, OHIO,
November 28, 1870.

I write this, Mr. Editor, from a small but somewhat vigorous town in the beautiful Tuscarawas Valley. Externally the creative hand has left its impress of wisdom and grandeur in all the eye here beholds. The vast acres constituting the valley itself; the clear and rippling waters of the Tuscarawas; the grand though not towering hills; the forests yet remaining—these, and much more, please the eye and constitute the munificence of the scenery.

In the hills here and hereabouts, are extensive coal beds, and in some instances iron ore. About four miles up the river the latter mineral is being dug out in paying quantities. A little of Pittsburgh energy and perhaps capital, could here find employment. At present the ore is freighted to other points for smelting while coal lies by it side with which to do this. Thus the people of its locality are but half benefited by their source of wealth.

Politically, this county is nearly evenly divided. A change of two or three hundred votes makes it Democratic or Republican. Our recent election showed a Republican gain, as compared with the previous one, of some hundred and fifty votes. With the increase of intelligence and decrease of prejudice, Republican principles must become in the ascendant. Many here, as elsewhere, are acting with the Democracy on the supposition that that party represents the principles which it pronounced for in its earlier and better days. But like the boy who, pulling a knife out of his pocket, exclaimed, "That is the same knife my grandfather possessed, although it has had three new blades and two new handles," so modern Democracy comes no nearer being ancient Democracy than this knife did of being the boy's grandfather's. Democracy used to be positive and principled; now it is an aggregation of negatives, habilitated in hate of human rights, and of exact justice, to all men.

In this town we have three churches, Methodist, Methodist Episcopal and Lutheran. The church houses are all moderate as to size, but neat and well filled on occasions of public worship. Of the former Rev H. B. Knight, late of the East Common Church, Allegheny, is pastor. Of the latter, Prof. W. J. Knisely, who is also principal of the graded school—the only school of the place.

Commercially, we can boast of easy ingress and egress. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway passes through our town. Its immense freight and passenger trains are heard and seen at almost all times of the day and night. A canal, commencing at Cleveland and ending at Portsmouth, on the Ohio, almost halves the town as it passes through. A little more of enterprise, by way of investments in manufacturing, would make this a place of great thrift and promise.

K.

STEUBENVILLE, O.

Marked Progress of the City—Material and Immaterial Advance—An Intellectual Skirmish.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, November 28, 1870.

It has been some time since Steubenville has been represented in the columns of the COMMERCIAL through your correspondent.

We Steubenvillians lie here as contented in the mud at present as an early Silurian mollusk. But the Steubenville of to-day is not the Steubenville of two years ago. We were then in the fifteenth century; we now by rapid strides have secured a position in the nineteenth. And this in both a *material* and *immaterial* point of view. The material interests of our city have been progressing with a rapidity that will vie with any of our western cities. Numerous large commercial and manufacturing establishments are in process of erection; elegant and commodious residences are springing up in the town and suburbs, and two very superior church buildings are near completion. The foundation of county buildings have been laid, which, when completed, will compete with any in the State. Nicolson pavements are now the order, and next summer will see Market and Fourth streets under the Nicolson. Numberless other minor improvements are in progress, all of which make us *materially* worthy of note.

But also in an *immaterial* point of view do we consider ourselves abreast with the foremost. An active literary lyceum is in operation, composed of professional and business men generally. It was our province to attend a meeting recently, on the occasion of the inauguration of Sheriff M— as President. In his address he alluded to the claims of "scientific education" upon the modern mind in a manner that evinced that out young Sheriff was thoroughly acquainted with the recent progress of educational interests. In an essay on "Literature," by Dr. J. B. D—, its classical diction was all aglow with crystal thoughts.

An oration by Rev. J. J. G—, on "The Progress of Comptism," showed a clear conception of the advanced positions of "positivism" taken by the school of Spencer and Mill. In the debate there was severe skirmishing along the Darwinian front. "Natural Selection," "Atavism," "Variability," etc., etc., etc., were advanced and supported with doughty scientific tread by Messrs. J. McC— and S. McM—, Esqs., and Dr. J. F. D—, and received severe biological castigation on the part of the negative by Prof. J. A. McC—, Rev. J. P. S— and Dr. W. C—.

This, in connection with our flourishing school system, is rapidly putting Steubenville philosophy on a par with the best thought of the century.

M.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Report of the Commissioner.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1870.

SIR: Since the date of the last annual report of this office, our relations with the various Indian tribes have been as favorable as could be expected. No serious outbreaks or demonstrations of hostility, threatening to involve any tribe in a war with the Government, have occurred, and it may be truly asserted that quiet has generally prevailed among them. The exceptions are very few, and with these the prospect is that by judicious management a more hopeful and promising condition of affairs will exist in future.

The Piegan Slaughter.

Those with whom we have had, perhaps, the greatest trouble are the Piegan Indians, a band of the Blackfeet Nation, who range in Montana and across into the British possessions. It is true that the members of the Blackfeet in the summer and autumn of the past year had been guilty of frequent depredations upon the property of the citizens of Montana, and had committed several murders. The citizens of the Territory demanded the privilege of organizing an armed party to punish the offenders. This demand could not with propriety be acceded to, but in order to afford them protection against marauders, the small military force then in Montana was largely increased, and in the winter following a campaign was undertaken against them, but principally against the Piegan band, who were the greatest offending party. The command, which was under Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. M. Baker, United States cavalry, attacked a camp of this band, Red Horn being their chief, on the 23d of January last, on Maria's river, the result of which was the killing of 173, among whom were, it is reported, many women and children. As the conduct of the military on this occasion has been severely animadverted upon by part of the public press, and by persons in official capacity, as well as by private individuals, it is but just to the officer in command that his version or statement of the matter should be received and impartially considered. He remarks in his report to Gen. Sherman that of the number killed 120 were able bodied men and 53 women and children; that of the captives afterward released there were one hundred and forty women and children, and he declares his belief that every effort was made by the officers and men to save the non combatants, and that the killing of women and children was accidental and unavoidable. Although the consequences were deplorable, yet they were effectual in completely subduing the Indians, and the entire nation has since not only been quiet, but solicitous to enter into arrangements for permanent peace and good behavior in the future. Added to this trouble, brought upon them by their evil doings, there was at the same time raging among them the small-pox by which great numbers were swept away, and much suffering superinduced. This dreaded scourge not only affected the Blackfeet, but prevailed among the Assinaboine Gros Ventre and River Crow tribes on the Missouri river below Benton. The Department has been active in causing the prompt vaccination of all Indian tribes to the extent of the means provided by Congress, and it is hoped a calamity so disastrous will not soon occur again.

Difficulties Apprehended.

Difficulties were apprehended early in spring with many wild Indians of the plains, particularly with those who had hitherto refused to live within the reservations provided for them. Of the great family of Sioux, numbering twenty-five thousand souls, two thirds had been induced to locate near the agencies established on the Missouri river, within the bounds of their reservations, and were receiving presents from the government, apparently contented and friendly. The remainder of them, under the leadership of the notorious Chief Red Cloud, continued to roam over and occupy the northeastern part of Wyoming Territory and Northwestern Dakota, the region known as Powder River and Big Horn Valley. They were to a great extent disaffected, and claimed the right to hold and control that entire country. But notwithstanding the attitude assumed, they have up to this time as a body remained as quiet as could be expected under the circumstances, a few murders and depredations only being charged against some of the lawless and ungovernable.

The Big Horn Expedition.

The wonder is that we have not another Indian war on hand, considering the provocation given thereto by the ill-timed if not injudicious movement on the part of certain citizens, who early last spring organized an association in Wyoming Territory under the name of the Big Horn Mining expedition, its avowed object being the exploration of the country forming the northern portion of that Territory. The project naturally much excited the Indians in that section, and fears were entertained that a conflict would follow with the whites, should it be carried into effect.

Red Cloud's Visit.

To avoid apprehensions of trouble on this account, the Government properly forbade the starting of the expedition; and happily about this time Red Cloud, the principal leader of this disaffected portion of the Sioux nation, made application to visit Washington for a conference with the President in reference to the position and wishes of his people. Permission being given, he visited this city in May last, accompanied by sixteen of his chiefs and braves, under escort of General John E. Smith, who was detailed by the War Department. Without repeating the complaints made by these Indians, or the explanations they received of the intentions of the Government toward them, it is sufficient to say that upon the return home of the party, Red Cloud became a most ardent and determined friend of peace in that country, and there is reason to believe that he is exercising a good influence among those who are inclined to hostilities against the whites. In consequence of the organization referred to, a slight disturbance occurred in the Sweetwater mining district, Wyoming territory, in which a small number of whites and Indians were killed, but the difficulties between the parties were ascertained to have been caused by roving and irresponsible bands, and were not the result of any general organization of Indians for purposes of mischief or outrage. A band of Arrapahoes are charged to have been the offenders in this case, but the charge has not been satisfactorily sustained.

The Unfriendly Utes.

The Utes of Colorado and New Mexico Territories are also among the tribes with whom our relations are not as favorable as could be desired. They have always been dissatisfied with the treaty concluded March 2 1868. Especially is this the case with those bands that reside in New Mexico. Every proper effort has been made to induce said bands to move upon the reservation set apart in Colorado for their homes by the treaty, but to no avail. The Department has adopted the rule that payment of annuities under said treaty shall only be made to the Indians upon their new reservation, but even this is ineffectual to induce the New Mexico bands to remove. They decline to go there for their presents, greatly as they need them, and insist that they shall be given to them at their old homes in New Mexico. The Department having exhausted all its persuasive powers to bring them to cheerful compliance with their treaty stipulations in this respect without avail, I respectfully recommend that appropriate legislation be asked of Congress to relieve the Department and Indians from the unpleasant dilemma in which both are involved, and that authority be given to segregate the bands in question in some district in New Mexico which will be satisfactory to them.

The Tribes in New Mexico.

Many of the Mogollon, Mimbres and Mescalero bands of Apaches in New Mexico, that have for years caused so much trouble to the citizens of that Territory, are at present well-disposed, but few complaints being made against them. Much suffering, however, prevails because of their great destitution of clothing and food. Unless they are amply provided for in these respects, and placed upon a reservation, it is quite probable they will be compelled to supply their wants and prevent starvation by depredating upon the property of the whites, and they may become entirely hostile in their relations to the Government. The only tribe in New Mexico now located upon a reservation and provided with means by which support may be obtained, is the Navajo; and although I do not recommend that treaties be made with the Apaches and several bands of the Utes heretofore noticed, giving them homes and annuities as in the case of the Navajoes, yet I would present for the consideration of Congress the importance of these lands being properly cared for, and of the necessity of annual appropriations of money adequate for the purpose. As soon as practicable they should be placed upon a reservation and furnished with whatever may be required to enable them to become self-sustaining.

The Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches.

Serious fears were also felt in the early spring that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, as well as the Kiowas and Comanches in the southwest of Indian territory, would take to the war-path and cause much trouble. A large portion of the Cheyennes did leave the agency, and it is reported many of them, perhaps belonging entirely to the Dog Soldier band, with some Sioux who have been associated with that band for years, called a council with the Kiowas and Comanches to effect a combination against the whites; but they evidently were unsuccessful in their purpose. Most of the Arapahoes are upon their reservation, and it is probable that the Cheyennes will come in and join them. They are dissatisfied with the present location of their agency, and have expressed a desire that it shall be located about sixty miles further north, where they could settle and be much nearer the buffalo. Against the Kiowas and Comanches there is just cause of serious complaint, and I think that severe punishment should be meted out to them for the crimes they have committed in the face of their solemn treaty obligations and the forbearance and kindness of the Government. They have been guilty the past year of several murders and outrages in Indian territory, and even within the limits of their own reservation, and have raided time and again into Texas, killing citizens thereof, capturing women and children, and stealing stock, and have set at defiance the military, audaciously inviting them out to battle. The Indian Bureau is powerless to prevent these raids. The spirit that prompts them is vicious and incorrigible, and should be dealt with summarily. These Indians claim to be friendly, and assign as a reason for their cruelty against the citizens of Texas that the people are not part of the United States, and hence they believe war upon them to be perfectly proper. In my judgment they know better, and if they do not such lessons should be taught them as will deter them from a renewal of their crimes. I know no way to check this marauding spirit except to place all of them under the control of military power until they shall have learned to be friendly with the whites, and shall have satisfactorily shown that they are determined in good faith to keep their solemn promises of peace, and to respect the persons and property of all citizens. I would recommend the establishment of a cordon of military posts on the line of the frontier of Texas, from the southern boundry of the Chickasaw country westwardly as far as may be necessary, to prevent their raiding into said State.

The Osages.

Since the report of last year the Osages have been in great trouble in regard to the encroachments of the whites upon their lands, but the difficulties are likely soon to be removed, and matters arranged to the satisfaction both of themselves and settlers. The presentation to the Osages of the act of Congress requiring the President to obtain their consent to vacate the lands they own in Kansas and remove to Indian territory was entrusted to Messrs. J. W. Farwell, J. D. Large and Vincent Colyer, of the Special Indian Commission, who succeeded in accomplishing the object of their mission, and it is confidently expected that there will be but little difficulty in fully executing the provisions of said act. Owing to the lateness of the season when this action was taken by the Osages, the survey of their lands has not yet been commenced, hence there will necessarily be some delay before money can be realized from the proceeds of the sale thereof. In view of this, Congress should provide more funds than have been appropriated for their maintenance and establishment in their new home until the Department is put in a position to aid them by the application of moneys realized from such sale.

Pottawattomies.

No steps have yet been taken for the removal of the stray bands of the Pottawattomies and Winnebagoes from Wisconsin, except to ascertain from their brethren in Nebraska and Indian territory upon what terms they will receive them into their communities. These Indians did not petition Congress to be removed, and their agent now reports that they are very much averse to leaving their present homes. Many of them are reported as having bought land, which they cultivate, while others, not able to buy are leasing lands. They form quite a laboring element among the whites, who derive from them in this respect considerable benefit, as also by their trade in berries, maple sugar and other things. Agent Griffith remarks in his annual report that the Legislature of Wisconsin at its last session entertained a plan of locating these Indians upon Eau Plaine river, in the northwestern part of the State, where there are but few whites. If this were practicable, it would perhaps be better to establish them than to remove them against their wishes, the probability being that some would evade the efforts, and after being removed, would doubtless find their way back again. The various Indian tribes in Indian territory were the past summer notified through the proper Superintendent of Indian Affairs that Congress had made an appropriation to pay the expenses of the general council provided for in the treaties with the Cherokees and other tribes, concluded in 1866. Representatives of the several tribes accordingly met at Ocmulgee, in the Creek country, in the latter part of September last, but as all the tribes were not represented, an adjournment until the fifth of December next was agreed upon. The action of Council, so far as any policy is indicated by its proceedings, augers very favorable results. Resolutions were passed advising the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Comanches and other nomadic tribes in the territory to entertain most friendly relations to the people of the United States, and inviting them to send delegates to be present at and participate in the proceedings of the adjourned council in December. Too much importance cannot be given to the consideration of a measure which promises to be of incalculable benefit to them and their posterity. Should the council be conducted on the principles contemplated in the treaties of 1866, it cannot but contribute to advancement, in all that constitutes a prosperous and happy people of all the tribes now inhabiting Indian territory, and be potent in its influences upon the tribes in more remote sections of our country. One important result will be the establishment of more intimate relations with each other, the recognition of bonds of common brotherhood, and perhaps a confederation which will be tantamount to and be accepted by Congress as a territorial government for Indian territory.

A small appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the return of the Kickapoo and other stray bands of Indians now living in Mexico, not far from the southwestern frontier of Texas, to their former homes in the United States. The Department will take such steps as may be deemed most practicable for their early return, and when this shall have been accomplished, there will be removed an evil which the citizens of Texas living on the Rio Grande frontier have so long and justly complained. Perhaps the most suitable home for these Indians can be found in what is known as the "Leased District" west of the Chickasaw country, from about which section most of them emigrated to Mexico twenty years ago. It will be necessary upon their being established in the new home for Congress to make provision for their support until they can be put in the way of sustaining themselves.

The Apaches Untamable.

No appreciable progress has been made in taming and conciliating the wild and warlike Apaches of Arizona. Their thirst for rapine and blood seems unquenchable. It is claimed by persons who doubtless are cognizant of the fact that the Roman Catholic clergy are the only class of men they will not molest, and to whose counsels alone they will listen. If this be true, it is certainly worthy of consideration whether the encouragement of the Government should not be given to the clergy of that faith who may be disposed to befriend this people, to enter upon the work and use their best endeavors to subdue the untamed and warlike nature of these Apaches, and to induce them to abandon their roving and predatory habits, to settle down in some industrial pursuit, and to enter into and maintain friendly relations with the whites. We have reports from the military in Arizona, and from A. P. K. Safford, Governor thereof, that the Coyotero, or White Mountain Apaches, fourteen or fifteen hundred in number, have expressed their desire to be at peace, and placed upon the reservation under the protection of the government; and the opinion is entertained that if the Indian Bureau would take charge of them by a competent agent, and furnish them with seeds and agricultural implements, their civilization would be ultimately secured. For several years an unpleasant feeling has been growing between the citizens of Arizona and the Pima and Maricopa Indians, who have an extensive reservation upon Gila river. That this should be so is very much to be regretted, as a serious outbreak on the part of the Indians would tend to almost wholly depopulate central Arizona. The reports show that during the present year the conduct of the Indians has been more insolent than ever. They depredate upon the property of citizens around them whenever it pleases their fancy, and citizens have no remedy except retaliation or recourse to law, which is seldom undertaken for fear of greater outrages and the enmity of the Indians, which might follow in one case, or the tardy and uncertain issue in the other. Should the Southern Pacific Railroad ever be constructed, it must almost of a necessity pass through the Pima and Maricopa reservation, in which event the condition of these Indians will be made much worse than at present. They are now complaining of being too closely crowded by the white settlements around them, and assert with great show of truth that the lands secured to them by regular Spanish grant have been taken from them without their consent, and without any compensation. They are to some extent agriculturists and stock raisers, and are they become more dissatisfied and uncontrollable the question should be definitely determined as to the extension of their reservation, which they insist upon, and which the department has heretofore thought to be just and recommended should be done. Either this or else simple homesteads in severalty should be permanently secured to them.

The Colorado River Reservation.

But little progress has been made by the Indians for whom the reservation was set apart on Colorado river. Only comparatively a few have ever been at any one time upon it, and it has been impracticable to accomplish the beneficent purposes of the Government in their behalf. The causes of failure are mainly to be found in the aridity of the soil and the attacks of hostile tribes. A better condition of affairs would doubtless exist could a sufficient military force be stationed upon the reserve to protect the well disposed and restrain the lawless, and were the irrigating canal, which has been in course of construction for several years completed, and made available to water their dry and sandy fields.

Internal Troubles.

Few reports have reached this office of difficulties between the Indians themselves. The Sioux of Dakotah, however, seem to be most belligerent. Since these Indians have ceased their war with the whites, they gratify their thirst for blood by raiding upon weak neighboring tribes, and no argument can induce them to abandon the practice. They will reply thereto, "It is no business of the white man what the Indians do among themselves, so long as they do not disturb or kill the whites." What would be the best course to pursue to remedy this evil? Whether to arrest and punish the offenders, to withhold annuities and benefits due them from the Government, or to induce contending parties to enter into a solemn compact to preserve the peace, is a question for the grave consideration of the Department.

The Progress of Civilization.

It is worthy of notice that while the greater number of the tribes still adhere to the customs and manner of life of their fathers, others, under the practical workings of that civilization to which their minds have been directed by the efforts of the Government and philanthropists, are giving encouraging evidence of the practicability of their elevation to the dignity of citizenship, and that they will sustain creditably that relation whenever they shall assume it. In the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas are those who have already abandoned tribal organization and taken upon themselves the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and there are others prepared for the change. Another indication of progress in this direction is that many are asking for the survey of their reservation, where it is held in common, and for allotments in severalty of tracts of eighty or more acres to each, and in some cases the work of surveying is being effected with this object in view. The policy of giving every Indian a home he can call his own is a wise one, as it induces a strong incentive to him to labor and make every effort in his power to better his condition. By the adoption generally of this plan by the Government, the Indians would be more rapidly advanced in civilization than they would if the policy of allowing them to hold their land in common were continued. The progress of the Indians during the past year in education, in agricultural and general industrial pursuits, is not very marked, yet there is reason to believe that it has been steady. There has been increased willingness to engage in the cultivation of the soil, and the desire to have schools established among those destitute of them, and for these reasons additional assistance and facilities to carry on farming operations and schools should be furnished to those who have been to some extent heretofore provided for.

The New Policy.

The Society of Friends' policy has been highly promotive of the welfare and happiness of the tribes under them. Even at the agencies for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas and Comanches, tribes that have been so difficult to control for years past, where the least possible good could be expected to be accomplished, commendable prudence and energy has been displayed, and as favorable a condition of affairs exists there as could be reasonably expected. The military gentlemen also, who last year were detailed for duty as Indian agents, by direction of the President, have faithfully and with much credit to themselves efficiently managed the trust devolved upon them, and it is to be regretted that that they cannot be continued in the service. The Presidential plan of inaugurating a greater degree of honesty in our intercourse with the Indians by the appointment of Friends to some of the superintendencies and agencies, has proven such a success that when Congress, at its last session, prohibited the employment of army officers in any civil capacity, thereby practically relieving those who were detailed for duty as Indian Superintendents and agents, the President at once determined still further to carry out the principle by inviting other religious denominations of the country to engage in the great work of civilizing the Indians. By his direction correspondence was opened with different missionary associations, explaining to them the purpose and desire of the Government to combine with the material progress of the Indian race, means for their moral and intellectual improvement, and if they concurred in the plan, asking them to designate the names of such persons possessing good Christian characters as would be willing to accept the position and discharge the duties of Indian agents, and who would at the same time lend their personal and official influence to such educational and missionary religious enterprises as the societies might undertake. The plan is obviously a wise and humane one. Under political management for a long series of years, and the expenditure of large sums of money annually, the Indians made but little progress toward that healthy Christian civilization in which are embraced the elements of material wealth, and intellectual and moral development. Indeed, it has seemed to the humanitarian that the more the Indian was brought into contact with modern civilization, the more degraded he became, learning only the vices and adopting none of its virtues. Not, therefore, as a *dernier* resort to save a dying race, but from the highest moral conviction of Christian humanity, the President wisely determined to revoke the co-operation of the entire religious element of the country to help, by their labors and counsels, to bring about and produce the greatest amount of good from the expenditure of the munificent annual appropriation of money by Congress for the civilization and Christianization of the Indian race. Most of the religious organizations promptly responded, heartily indorsing the proposition and agreeing to assist in its execution. Men of their designation have been appointed agents, some of whom have gone out to their respective agencies, while others are preparing to do so. The prayers of all good Christians will go with them that they may succeed in the great work for which they have been specially chosen, and I earnestly hope that the country generally will approve the course adopted, and give it the support necessary.

Railroads through the Indian Territory Likely to Create Trouble.

The rapid construction of railroads branching into every section of the country, is a matter of serious import to the Indians generally. Grants of land given by Congress in aid of roads in the West must inevitably and unavoidably interfere with many Indian reservations. A diversity of opinion exists among the various tribes of the Indian Territory by reason of the proposed roads north, south, east and west through their territory. Other roads in the South, aiming to reach the Pacific, will of necessity pass through immense tracts of Indian country, or country claimed by them. So with the Northern Pacific, which road must necessarily pass through several reservations, the quiet possession of which is guaranteed to the Indians by the solemn faith of treaties. Other roads are projected through the great Sioux district. The Sioux are the most powerful and warlike tribe of Indians in the United States, and their persistent and determined opposition to railroads is well known. Any attempt, therefore, to penetrate the country in this way must produce a collision. These are matters which should receive the attention of the authorities of the Government and Congress, and such steps be early taken as will avoid all difficulty. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, Commissioner.

To Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Postmaster General Creswell.

Increase in Revenues of the Department—The Money Order System—Business of the Dead Letter Office—Abandonment of the Franking Privilege Strongly Urged, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 15, 1870.

SIR:—The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, were $19,772,220 65, and the expenditures of all kinds $23,998,837 63. For the year ending June 30, 1869, the ordinary revenues were $18,344,510 72, and the expenditures $23,698,131 50. The increase of revenue was $1,427,709 93, or 7.78 per cent and the increase of expenditures $300,706 13, or 1.32 per cent., showing a net increase in the revenue of $1,127,003 80. The increase in revenue for the year 1870 over the year 1868 was $3,479,619 55; expenditures for 1870 over 1868 was $1,268,244 98 or 5.57 per cent. The increase in revenue for 1870 as compared with 1869 was less than the increase for 1869 as compared with 1868, by $624,199 99, and the increase in expenditure for 1870 compared with 1869 was less than the increase for 1869 compared with 1868 by $666,832 72.

If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department be credited with $700,000 appropriated for free matter, and the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to steamship lines, it will appear that the deficiency provided out of the general treasury for the year 1870 is $2,814,116 98, as against $3,970,287 45 for the year 1869. There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1870, 7,295 contractors for the transportation of the mails. Of mail routes in operation there were 8,861, aggregating in length 231,232 miles; in annual transportation 97,024,996 miles, and in annual cost $10,884,653. Adding the compensation of railways, postoffice clerks, route agents, local agents, mail messengers, mail route messengers and baggage masters in charge of registered packages, amounting to $1,470,890, the aggregate annual cost was $12,355,543. The service was divided as follows: There was an increase over the preceding year in the length of routes of 7,591 miles; in annual transportation 6,301,593 miles, and in cost $178,152. Adding the increased cost for railway, postoffice clerks, route, local and other agents, $195,663, the total increase in cost was $673,815. The foregoing statements of distances and costs do not include service for special offices. There were at the close of the year 2,169 of these, each with a mail carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office. Special routes and their carriers are included, however, in the number of contractors and routes as given above.

Pay for Railway Service.

The attention of Congress is again called to the necessity of a revision and readjustment of the compensation allowed by law for the transportation of mails on railroad routes. The managers of railroads insist that the pay awarded them under the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, is inadequate to the service required, and many of them have refused and still refuse to enter contracts with the department, alleging that they will not bind themselves by a permanent arrangement at the present prices. The consequence is that on many of the most important roads the mails are carried as suits the convenience of the companies, and with but little regard to the public interests. Many complaints of inefficient service, and in some instances of gross neglect on the part of railroad companies, have been made during the past year by some of the leading newspapers of the country; but notwithstanding the most active and persistent efforts to remedy the evils complained of, very little if any improvement has as yet been effected, the Department having no legal control of the time or manner of running trains except in cases where contracts have been regularly executed. After a careful consideration of the subject, I am satisfied that the compensation fixed by law is not a fair return for the important services rendered by the railroad companies, and hence I repeat my recommendation that a readjustment of their pay be made by law, and at the same time they be required to enter into contract with the department as a condition precedent to drawing any increase of compensation.

Fines and Forfeitures.

The amount of fines imposed on contractors and deductions made from their pay on account of failures and other delinquencies during the last year was $100,375 32 and the amount remitted for the same period was $28,753 25, leaving the net amount $71,622 07. This shows an increase in the net amount of fines and deductions over the year 1869 of $21,379 74, and a decrease in the amount of remissions of $15,197 74. The increase in the fines and deductions is not attributable to increased delinquencies, but to the fact that since the first of April, 1869 the provision in mail contracts for a forfeiture of the pay of a trip when the trip is not made, has been enforced in conformity with the act of July 2 1836. Since the adoption of this rule contractors have evinced a much greater amount of energy in their efforts to carry the mails through to the points of destination.

Losses by Depredations.

During the past year 3,071 cases of loss by mail depredations, of which 1,574 were registered letters, were reported to the department, involving losses in bonds, drafts and money to the amount of $1,393,768 21, a considerable portion of which has been recovered. The number of arrests for violations of the postal laws was 133, and the number of convictions of those who were brought to trial fifty-four, the remainder being released, acquitted or held for trial. The department is constantly availing itself of all the means within its reach to give perfect security to the mails, and to bring to justice any of its employes who yield to the temptation to violate the trust reposed in them.

Trans-Atlantic Mail Service.

The cost of the trans-Atlantic mail steamship service during the three preceding fiscal years was as follows: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, $551,338 01; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, $421,746 44; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, $398,207 49. From July 1 to December 31, 1869, the trans-Atlantic mail service was performed by steamships of the Hamburg, Cunard, Bremen and Inman Lines, sailing from New York on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week. The agents of each of these lines having declared to transport the mails for the railroad rates of sea postage established by the additional postal convention with the United Kingdom, which went into operation on the 1st of Jany., 1870. The service was for a short time interrupted; but new arrangements were speedily concluded on the basis of the reduced rates of compensation for a regular semi-weekly conveyance of mails to Europe by the steamships of the Liverpool and Great Western Company, Williams & Guion, agents, on Wednesdays, and by the steamships of the North German Lloyd, of Bremen, on Saturday, which were soon followed by an arrangement with the Hamburg American Packet Company for an additional weekly service, on Tuesdays, on the same terms, thus securing a tri-weekly dispatch of mails by steamers of average good speed. Formal contracts were executed with each of these companies for the conveyance of the mails during the term of two years commencing January 1, 1870, and ending December 31, 1871, copies of which are annexed. In the month of July last the steamships of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines were withdrawn from service on their respective routes, and a temporary arrangement was made with the agents of the Inman Line to convey the mails from New York on Saturday of each week, supplying the omitted trips of the North German Lloyd Line, and after a period of nearly three months had elapsed without any prospect of an early resumption of the service by the steamships of the North German Lloyd, of Bremen, I was constrained to annul the contract with that company, for repeated failures, and to make a permanent contract with the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, Inman Line, to transport mails from New York on Saturday's for a term of two years, commencing October 1, 1870, and ending September 30, 1872, is also annexed. At present three weekly mails are dispatched from New York to Great Britain by the steamships of the Liverpool and Great Western, Cunard and Inman lines, sailing on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, with an occasional extra mail by a steamship of the Cunard line sailing on other days of the week. When the German steamships of the National German Lloyd and Hamburg lines resume their regular trips, and the new steamers of increased size and great speed which have been tendered by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool, for the conveyance of the mails from New York on Mondays, are placed on the route between that port and Liverpool. There will be at least six first-class weekly lines of trans-Atlantic steamships leaving New York for European ports, sufficient to establish a regular dispatch of mails to Europe on each week day, provided the sailing days of the respective lines can be so adjusted as to secure that desirable object.

Other Ocean Service.

The United States postage on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies, Mexico, Panama, South Pacific and Belize, Honduras, amounted to $120,951 88, and the amount paid for the sea conveyance thereof was $72,453 81. The contractors for the mail steamship service from New York to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and from San Francisco to Japan and China, have performed in a satisfactory manner the full service required by their respective contracts. Of twelve round trips per annum but ten round trips only have been made by the steamships of the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company, contractors for the monthly steamship service between San Francisco and Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. I respectfully renew the recommendation made by me in my last report for an increase of mail service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail steamship route from San Francisco to Japan and China. Impressed with the great national advantage of maintaining this line of American steamships, and the necessity of providing increased facilities of communication with those countries, in order to retain and extend the commercial advantages already gained by its establishment, I felt it my duty to address a special communication on the subject to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Post-offices and Postroads, under date of 21st April, 1870, [Senate Mis. Doc., No. 125, 41st Congress, 2d session], in which statements were presented obtained from official sources, showing the growth of our trade with Japan and China. Since this line was established, the amounts of correspondence transported, and the financial results of the enterprise, I beg to refer to that communication for the special considerations which render it expedient, in my judgement, to sustain this important national enterprise, and to express the hope that Congress will promptly pass the bill reported by the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads at the last session, authorizing an increase of the service to semi-monthly trips under the same terms and conditions as the present monthly service.

Salaries Readjusted.

During the past year the salaries of 27,492 postmasters have been readjusted. The establishment of new offices and the increase of salaries will not, it is thought, exceed the appropriation of $5,000,000 for the current year.

Excess of Business.

The excess of business of the Department as compared with last year is as follows: Letter carriers, 116; mail letters delivered, 17,740,778; local letters delivered, 3,417,022; newspapers delivered, 5,092,125; letters collected, 7,996,083; amount paid carriers, $4,616,454; postage on local matter, $1,569,728.

Work of the Dead Letter Office.

The whole number of letters received at the Dead Letter Office during the year was 4,152,-

460, of which 229,415 were foreign letters; 22,321 letters contained money in sums of one dollar or more, amounting to $92,867 82. Of this amount $77,116 22 was delivered to the writers or persons addressed; 22,944 letters contained money in sums of less than one dollar, amounting to $5,793 00, of which $5,058 72 was delivered to the writers or persons addressed; 17,800 letters contained checks, drafts, deeds, &c., of the nominal value of $3,675,544 90, of which $2,963,400 02 was restored; 312,684 letters were detained for postage not pre-paid; 68,123 letters were misdirected; 3,016 had no address whatever.

The Money Order System.

Three hundred and eighty-two new money order offices were created August 1st; whole number now open, 2,076. The number of domestic money orders issued was 1,671,253, of an aggregate value of $34,054,184 71, an increase of $9,206,125 78; amount of fees, $235,235 80; increase of $59,644 90; average amount of each order, $20 37; profit of the money order business, $90,174 68. The drafts drawn against such credits during the last year were $3,430,581. The sum of $1,320,260 59 was transferred by Postmasters from the postage to the money order account, to enable them to meet orders presented for payment at times when the money order funds were exhausted. The transfers, on the other hand, from the money order to the postal account amounted to $1,327,163 47, showing at the close of the year a balance against the latter account of $6,902 90. Mr. Creswell renews the suggestion made last year that the law relating to the money order system be so far modified as to permit the Postmaster of any city which the Postmaster General may designate to issue and pay money orders at the stations or sub-offices in the same manner as at the main office.

The international money order system for the exchange of postal orders between the United States and Switzerland is referred to favorably. It shows a net revenue to the Postoffice Department of $432 49. Negotiations are now in progress for an international exchange of postal orders between the United States and Great Britain.

The Franking Privilege.

The following are the recommendations in full relative to the franking privilege: My experience in the administration of the Postoffice Department has strengthened my previously expressed convictions of the great abuses which have grown to be part of the franking system. I am thoroughly satisfied that if the franking privilege were repealed, the Department in a short time would become self-sustaining. This assertion has heretofore been warmly denied. The deficiency for the past year has been reduced to $2,814,116 98. An accurate account of the cost of free matter dispatched through the mails was ordered to be kept by all postmasters for the six months beginning January 1st and ending June 30th last, and the returns are now being received. Enough is now known to enable the opinion to be expressed that the actual returns will show the actual cost of free matter for the year to be fully equal to all deficiencies. The term during which the accounts were kept was confined to the first half of the year, when few elections were held and when only a small portion of the public documents are transmitted. Should the amount of franked matter be actually ascertained during the Presidential canvass and subjected to the same postage as like matter sent by private individuals, I am convinced that the average cost per annum would be greatly enhanced. My anxiety to make the Department self sustaining arises from a strong desire to reduce and make uniform the rates of postage.

During 1870 the amount derived from letter postage was $16,771,928 70, and from newspapers and pamphlets only $934,332 99, and yet the weight and bulk of the newspaper mails are ten times greater than those of letter mails. This shows that while newspapers are charged much less than the cost of their transmission, letters are charged much more, and that in fairness letters should be reduced in postage as soon as the finances of the Department will permit. If letter postage could be reduced from three to two cents, I am sure that the increased correspondence thereby stimulated would in a few years compensate for any temporary loss of revenue, and that many mistakes and vexatious delays would be avoided by the uniform rates for all distances which would thus be established. But I despair of securing any further reduction of letter postage as long as the franking privilege shall be imposed upon this Department.

It is not intended to intimate that there should be an increase of postage on newspapers. On the contrary, it is the duty of the Government to aid in the education and enlightenment of the people by carrying newspapers as cheaply as possible, and hence I am of opinion that the present rates are not too low, nor do I object to the free transportation of newspapers to regular subscribers in the counties of their publication, as now authorized by law. Their conveyance without charge does not interfere with the speedy and regular transmission of the mails. There is but one change that I deem advisable in the treatment of newspapers, and that applies only to those sent to points outside of the county where published. I would require postage on printed matter in all cases to be prepaid by stamps. The law allowing postage to be paid in money by subscribers at the office of delivery is a departure from the accepted theory of the postoffice management, only subjecting the department to heavy losses.

The Postmaster General earnestly recommends the adoption early in the session of Congress, of the bill introduced by Mr. Farnsworth, to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the postoffice department. The new postage regulations, and the accumulation of copper and nickel coins in post-offices, receive some attention in the report. He respectfully recommends the establishment of the postal card system of which so much has been said, and advocated it by the usual arguments. He advises that the rate be fixed at one cent, including cost of card, as a first step toward a general reduction of letter postage.

THE WAR.

Reported Capitulation of Paris.

The Army of the Loire Defeated.

FRANCE.

The Army of the Loire Badly Defeated.

VERSAILLES November 30.—It now appears that the greater part of the French army of the Loire was engaged against the Prussian Tenth Corps at Beaume on Monday. From additional particulars which have just come to hand in the report of commanders, there is no question but that the defeat of the French was most complete. At least one thousand killed were left on the field by the fleeing French. One thousand unwounded prisoners had been captured by the Germans at last accounts, and the number was constantly increasing, as the Prussians were in close pursuit.

Unsuccessful Sortie.

A sortie from Paris was made in the direction of St. Cloud on Monday. It was easily repulsed by the Prussians, who suffered only slight loss. The people at Versailles were terribly excited during the battle. Immense quantities of provisions of all kinds have been collected here by the Germans for the use of Parisians when they surrender.

ENGLAND.

Sorties From Paris.

LONDON, November 30, noon—The following, dated Versailles, early this morning, has just been received by way of Berlin: On Monday and Tuesday the forts around Paris, particularly those to the south, maintained a furious cannonade, to cover a sortie in force on Tuesday, the 29th. The Parisians came out towards L'hoy, supported by gunboats in the Seine. At this point they attacked fiercely. Simultaneously other sorties were made in other directions. In all cases the French were repulsed and driven behind their fortifications. The entire Prussian loss in these actions was only seven officers and a few hundred men, while the French lost 1,600 prisoners alone.

Badly Beaten.

The French were badly beaten near Amiens. Their army was totally routed and fled toward Arras. Four French guns were captured.

On the 28th the main body of the French army attempted to force a passage toward Fontainebleau, by a heavy and general attack. They encountered the Tenth Army Corps at Beaume, twenty-six miles north of Orleans. The Prussians were soon reinforced with the Fifth Infantry and First Cavalry Divisions. The French onslaught was repulsed, with a heavy loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, especially the latter. Failing in this attempt, the Army of the Loire has withdrawn.

The Prussians have evacuated Boughainsourt. They also burned the village of Suey.

Napoleon to March to the Relief of the Germans Around Paris.

The *Times* says: Important rumors are afloat to the effect that the terms of peace are settled, whereby, on the cession of Strasburg and Metz, Napoleon and his Marshals, at the head of the Imperial Guard and thirty thousand prisoners now in Germany, will march from the Rhine, relieve the Germans in front of Paris and force the capitulation of the Capital. The Germans will then return home. The story is not generally credited.

Queen Augusta has an official dispatch announcing the victory of Frederick Charles over Paladines on Monday.

Count de Chambord, an Orleanist, sent a letter to King William without eliciting a reply. An agent of the Legitimists was not received by William.

Money Advanced to Strasburg.

LONDON, November 30.—A dispatch to the *World*, dated Berlin on the night of the 29th says: The deposits in the Strasburg Savings Bank having been seized and converted to war purposes by the French government at the beginning of the war, the Prussian government has advanced one million francs to the bank to enable it to resume payments.

Napoleon Wants to Buy an Island.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 30.—Napoleon is treating for the purchase of the island of La Corina, near Ragusa, which was formerly inhabited by Maximilian of Mexico.

Rumored Capitulation of Paris.

LONDON, November 30, 5 P. M.—The rumored capitulation of Paris causes buoyancy in the stock market here.

Bismarck's Proposal for a Conference.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 30.—A dispatch dated Vienna, 24th, says Bismarck's proposal for a conference was made after he had arrived at a previous understanding with Gortschakoff. No orders have been given by the Emperor of Austria for the formation of a new Cabinet.

Great quantities of corn have been bought in Danubian ports on account of the Russian Government.

The Russian circular has produced great alarm in Bucharest. The government is helpless, and turns on every side for advice. An agent of the Porte had arrived at Bucharest to propose an offensive and defensive alliance with the Sultan, on condition that the Roumanian troops shall be entirely at the disposal of the Porte. Prince Charles hesitates to side with Turkey against Russia on any conditions.

The first corps d'armee of Turkey is ordered to Schoumla. The fortresses of the Danube are being rapidly armed. The third army corps of Turkey have been ordered to Rouschchouck, Varna and Silestria. A great number of horses have been bought in Austria for the Turkish cavalry. The Turkish fleet is ready for action under Admirals Jonahern Pacha and Habart Pacha.

French Generals and Prisoners to be Convened at Cassel Under King William.

LONDON, November 30.—A *Herald* special from Wilhelmshohe says: The rumor is current that as soon as Paris capitulates all the French Generals and prisoners will be convened at Cassel under King William.

Victoria Visits Eugenie.

Special to the New York World.]

LONDON, November 30.—Queen Victoria visited the Empress Eugenie to-day at Chiselhurst, remaining three hours.

The *Times* to-day reviews the story telegraphed to the *World* a month ago, that terms of peace have been settled between King William and the Emperor Napoleon, by which the latter cedes Strasburg and Metz, and returns to France at the head of the Imperial army. The *Times*, editorially, declares the story highly probable.

Suit Against Prince Murat.

LONDON, November 30.—Some persons who hold notes of Prince Achille Murat, to the amount of 70,000 francs, and brought suits against him, were non-suited on the ground that a military prisoner could not be sued.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 30, 1870.

There is no change in the general features of our local money market. It is remarked that there is some scarcity in prime business paper. This arises, no doubt from the fact that we are within one month of the close of the year, when general settlement time occurs, in which a large volume of paper is created. The outside market to-day was rather barren of loanable funds.

—In local stocks the market was more active. Several small lots of bank stocks changed hands, and there was increased inquiry for Columbia oil stock. The news of the late strike on its property had a stimulating influence on the stock.

—Government bonds are steady, with few offering.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¼	113¼	113¼
U. S. Bonds '62	107¼	107¼	107¼
U. S. Bonds '64	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
U. S. Bonds '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds '67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
U. S. Bonds '68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10-40s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
Gold	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106⅞
U. S. 10-40s	106⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109⅜
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109⅝
Union Pacific Railroad	82¼
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Currency Pacifics	110⅝

—The Wall street markets to-day were tame, and prices declined somewhat at the close. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, in noticing the dividend declared yesterday on both classes of the capital stock of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, says:

"The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, on which was based the dividend of five per cent. for both classes of stock, declared yesterday, are figured out completely for the five months ending October 31, and estimated for the current month of November.

The gross earnings for the five months were $5,966,810, and the expenses and interest $3,985,816, leaving net earnings $1,980,994 applicable to the stock. To this add balance to credit of income account at the close of the last fiscal half year, $511,424, and the estimated net receipts of November, say $450,000, and we get a total sum of $2,972,418, out of which is to come yesterday's dividend, in round figures, $1,750,000. This calculation leaves a surplus to credit of income account for the beginning of the new half year on December 1st, amounting to $1,222,118.

As a partial comment on this large surplus, we quote the following from *Poor's Railroad Manual*, for 1870-71, page 8: "In addition to the above (divisions of C. N. W. Road) the Northwestern company own the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, now in operation for 128 miles, and the La Crosse, Trempeleau and St. Peter Railroad now in progress of construction from La Crosse to a point on the Mississippi river opposite Winona, a distance of twenty-seven miles. To furnish the means for the construction of the latter the Chicago and Northwestern Company have guaranteed bonds to the amount of $800,000. The accounts of these two roads do not appear in those of the Northwestern."

These bonds bore interest at 10 per cent., and the proceeds of their sale went into the Northwestern treasury some years since. This twenty-seven miles of road has for years remained unfinished, though the bondholders were promised that their money should be applied to its completion, and the road itself was projected as an outlet to the unproductive Winona and St. Peter Road. We learn from Minnesota that the track on this Trempeleau Road is laid within seven miles of completion, but that the work is suspended for want of iron. The protracted failure to apply the proceeds of the $800,000 bonds to completing the Trempeleau Road concerns the bondholders principally, but those who deal in the Northwestern common stock may naturally ask how much of the said proceeds remains in the general fund applicable to Northwestern dividends.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 30, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
J & H	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92½
Do Scrip	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
Erie	25	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
Reading	101⅞	[illegible]	101⅞	102	102	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich Cent	[illegible]	120⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	[illegible]	93⅝
Ill. Cent	[illegible]	135	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve. & P	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	[illegible]	105⅝
C. & N. W	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	[illegible]	80⅞
Do pref'd	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	[illegible]	90⅝
Rock Isl	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	[illegible]	111
St. Paul	61⅛	61⅛	61	61	[illegible]	60
Do pref'd	81⅝	81⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	51⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Ohio & M	32	32	32	32	31⅞	31⅞
Chi. & Alt	[illegible]	115¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do pref'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. H. and E	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N J. Cent	[illegible]	108	[illegible]	108⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	67⅝	[illegible]	67⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. U. Tel	[illegible]	42⅝	[illegible]	42⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	42	42	42	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Adams Ex	[illegible]	64⅝	[illegible]	64⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells-F	[illegible]	32¼	[illegible]	32¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S.	[illegible]	35⅞	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	111	110⅞	110⅞	111	110⅞	110⅞

A comparison between yesterday's and today's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92⅝	92½		⅛
N. Y. Central scrip	86⅜	86⅜		
Erie	24	24⅜	⅜	
Reading	101⅞	101⅞		
Harlem	132½	132½		
Illinois Central	135	135		
Lake Shore	93⅝	93⅝		
Cleve. and Pitts	105⅝	105⅝		
Northwestern	81⅝	80⅞		¾
Do. preferred	90⅝	90⅝		
Rock Island	111⅛	111		⅛
St. Paul	61⅛	60⅛		1
Do. preferred	81⅝	81⅝		
Wabash	52	51⅞		⅛
Do. preferred	73	75	2	
Fort Wayne	94⅛	94¼	⅛	
Ohio and Miss	32⅛	31⅞		¼
Pacific Mail	42	42⅜	⅜	
Adams Express	64⅝	64⅝		
Gold	111⅛	110⅞		¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	60¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26¼
Lehigh Navigation	34
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	46
Lehigh Valley Railroad	59¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115
Schuylkill Navigation	16¼
Reading	51

—The late activity in Lehigh Navigation is based on the report that the New Jersey Central Railroad Company was about leasing the Lehigh Navigation Company for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The New Jersey Central is a wealthy and prosperous corporation, owned principally by New Englanders, though some of its stock is held by railroad financiers in this city. The main line of the road is seventy-five miles in length, extending from New York to Easton; the company own a branch line between Newark and New York. On the main stem there are three lines of rails, and the business of the road is heavy, especially in coal. The Lehigh Canal and Railroad would be of advantage to the New Jersey Central as a feeder to its coal tonnage. As a close feeling of friendship exists between this company and the Lehigh Valley it is shrewdly argued that the absorption of the North Pennsylvania by the latter corporation and the merging of the Lehigh Navigation Company in the New Jersey Central are but the component parts of a general plan of railroad consolidation projected long ago and to be consummated at the same time. Of late years the affairs of the Lehigh Navigation Company have not been in so prosperous a condition as its stockholders have good reason to desire, and the management of the North Pennsylvania Company's affairs have been in inefficient hands; therefore the consolidation of both these companies with organizations at once wealthy and doing a profitable business cannot fail to be beneficial to both their stockholders and the traveling and business public.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1870.

REMARKS—The weather yesterday was decidedly pleasant for the season. Trade was fairly active in most departments; the leading houses were actively engaged in filling orders. The swell in our rivers produced a wonderful effect on trade generally. The first steamer for the South takes her departure this day, and will be followed by others daily until the entire fleet has taken their departure. Produce—The market contains an ample supply of the various discriptions. Appearances indicate that there is a healthy business doing. Flour—the market was steady but not very active, holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The leading houses are well supplied. The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were 1,278 bbls. The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference.

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,092	5,165	12,257
Apples, bbls	4,891	5,648	10,537
Cheese, bxs	1,341	572	1,913
Corn, sacks	2,878	1,554	4,432
Wheat, sacks	4,803	3,842	8,645
Barley, sacks	3,729	2,701	6,430
Rye, sacks	537	541	1,078
Oats, sacks	4,519	5,149	9,668
Butter, pkgs	381	220	601
Bulk meats, pieces	25,009	5,175	30,184
Bacon, tierces	150	153	303

The following are the receipts for the past two months:

	October.	Nov.	Total.
Flour, bbls	27,859	23,782	51,642
Apples, bbls	24,042	32,146	56,188
Cheese, boxes	5,250	4,889	10,139
Corn, sacks	11,723	8,657	20,380
Wheat, sacks	17,736	16,710	34,446
Barley, sacks	18,386	9,926	28,291
Rye, sacks	2,823	2,353	5,176
Oats, sacks	25,350	20,343	45,693
Butter, packages	943	1,334	2,277
Bacon, tierces	677	513	1,190
Bulk meat, pieces	39,784	31,787	71,571
Dried beef, tierces	76	86	162

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to ashes. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Soda Ash—Refined $5 ℔ cent. 3½@4c; common 4@5 cent, 3¼c ℔ lb. Pearls 9@9½c. Potash 7@7½c ℔ lb.

APPLES—The market contains a good supply of the various kinds. Prices not very firm, but no lower. The receipts were 681 barrels. We can report sales at the following: fair to prime $2 50@3; choice and fancy lots $3 25@3 50 per barrel in a small way.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a liberal amount of receipts and regular sales at 60@75c ℔ gallon.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock of old meat is pretty well exhausted. It will require about what is left to supply the present coal fleet. We can report large receipts of bulk meat that will soon be transformed into bacon. We continue to quote old hams, sugar-cured, at 21½c; shoulders 15@15½c; mess pork $25 50 ℔ barrel.

BUTTER—The market contains a good supply. Prices are getting weak but are no lower. We are reported sales at the following: Common fair lots 20@25c; prime to choice 28@30c.

BEESWAX—The market was quiet with unchanged prices, and regular sales at 33@35c ℔ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The supply being in excess of the demand, prices were weak with a declining tendency, and sales in a small way at $3 50@3 75 ℔ cwt.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10¼c ℔ lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 ℔ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 5@6@7c per lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ℔ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ℔ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

CHEESE—The market was steady but not very active. The supply keeps pace with the demand. The receipts were 114 boxes. The rates were: Western Reserve 13½@14c; Ohio factory 15@15½c; Goshen 16c; New York Goshen 16½@17c ℔ lb.

COAL—Sales Eastern anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ℔ ton by the car load, delivered.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mold at 15½c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ℔ lb.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ℔ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ℔ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $8 00 ℔ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ℔ case.

CRANBERRIES—The receipts keep pace with the demand; prices have undergone no change, we note sales Sackett's barries $18 00; eastern cultivated $12@15 00 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Prices unchanged; we note sales of standard brands at 21c in a jobbing way, and 23@23½c in small lots.

CORN MEAL—We note sales at 90@95c ℔ bushel.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $3@3 50 ℔ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ℔ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 8½@9c for quarters and 10½@11½c for halves. Apples 7@8c for sliced, and 9@9½c for cored ℔ lb.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts are increasing; we are reported sales in a small way at 7½@8 ℔ lb.

EGGS—The receipts are increasing; we are reported sales of fresh ones at 30@31c; packed 27@28c ℔ dozen.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we are reported sales at the following rates: Prunes 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ℔ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ℔ pound.

FLOUR—The market was extremely devoid of animation. Dealers were confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants. The receipts since our last were 1,278 barrels. The present rates are for standard brands, white wheat, fancy brands, $7 10 in bbls, $6 85 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks, and old Minnesota, for bakers' use, $6 75 in bbls. Mill rates: National (white wheat) bbls $7 40, sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern amber) bbls $6 75, sacks $6 45; Morning Glory, bbls $6 45, sacks $6 15; Palmetto, bbls $6 00, sacks $6 25.

GRAIN—We have nothing very new for our readers this morning, the rates of the day previous having undergone no change. The receipts were light, viz: Oats, 191 sacks; barley, 176 do; wheat, 623 do; corn, 403 do. Sales of red winter wheat at $1 15@1 18@1 20, and white at $1 30@1 35 per bushel; sales of 1,000 bushels at the latter figures. Oats are steady, owing to the receipts falling off; prices unchanged; sales on wharf and from depot at 45@46c, and from store at 48@50c. Corn—new is in demand, with sales at 61@65c for ear, and 75@80c for shelled, with light stocks to operate with. Rye is in better demand; holders firm at 80@85c buying and selling; sales 2,000 bushels at quotations. Barley—The demand was small and sales were of a similar description. We have no change to note in prices; spring 80@90c; fall 90c@$1 00 ℔ bushel.

GROCERIES—The market was quiet, with a moderate trade demand. Holders are not inclined to make further concessions in order to effect sales. We are notice sales at the following:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 22c; prime, 21½c; good, 21c; Java at 27@27½c ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14½c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13½c; extra C 13½c; C 13½c; C yellow 12@13c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12½c; new, 13c; Cuba 10½@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@13½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ½c ℔ lb. New Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12½c.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 88@90c; white honey drips, 80c; Lovering's 65c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ℔ gal.

MOLASSES—In fair supply; sales new crop New Orleans at 90c; old at 80c ℔ gallon; Porto Rico 60@70c; Demarara 75c.

HAY—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We can report sales from wagons at $17@18@18 per tun. Baled sold on the landing at $14@16@17 per tun.

HONEY—Market well stocked. We can report regular sales at 30@35c ℔ lb.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regular way at 21@22c ℔ lb for new crop.

LIME—In good supply; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ℔ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ℔ bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 $1 15 ℔ gallon; No. 2 do at 80c; Chicago winter strained $1 18; Cincinnati do $1 15 ℔ gallon.

LARD—In tierces, 15c; do in buckets 16c; cady lard 17½c.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 65@1 80; seconds $1 15@1 30 ℔ cwt.

MINCED MEAT—Market well supplied; we note sales of Brooks at 14@14½c ℔ lb.

NUTS—Sales of Chestnuts at $8 50@9 00; hickorynuts $1 50 ℔ bush; walnuts $1 00 ℔ bush.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are steady; sales at $3 00@3 50 ℔ bbl.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ℔ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

POULTRY—We quote nominally: Live chickens at 45@50c per pair; dressed 10@12c per lb; live turkeys 75c@$1 each; dressed 10@14c per lb; dressed ducks 10@12c per lb.

POTATOES—Prime Lake Shore Peachblows are selling at 90@95c; Buckeyes and Prince Alberts 75@80c; Jersey Sweets $4 25@4 50 ℔ bbl; Baltimore $4 00.

RICE—The market was firm and prices advanced fully 1c ℔ lb.

RAGS—Steady, with sales at 4@4½c ℔ lb.

SOAP—Prices are steady; Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. tions to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

SEEDS—The market was not over active, and buyers were taking hold sparingly. Cloverseed nominal at $6 00@6 25. Timothy not quotable. Flaxseed sold in a regular way at $2 10@2 12.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand with regular sales at $8 50 ℔ of gross.

SALT—The supply was fully up with the demand. We can report sales by the car load at $1 60@1 6 5; in a small way at the usual advance.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ℔ lb.

TALLOW—There is a better demand, and sales of city rendered are reported at 8@8½c.

TURNIPS—Sales are regularly made at 75@80c ℔ bush.

VENISON—The market continues to be well supplied; prices have declined to 12c ℔ lb, so that it can no longer be called dear meat.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $3 00.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, December 1, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was quiet, prices being unsettled and somewhat uncertain. The most important movement was the attempt to get up a corner for spot oil. The whole proceeding was a failure. The fact is, oil is a little too plenty to carry out anything like a movement of that kind. A large amount of oil will arrive in bulk on the present rise in the Allegheny.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for various deliveries, spot, 9¾@9⅞c, for ten days delivery s. o. 9¾c, first water offered at 9¼c, December s. o. 9c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls Spot	9⅞c
500 bbls s. o. to December 10	9¾

REFINED.

We did not learn of a single sale for any delivery. Prices weak and tending downward. We quote as follows: Spot 22¾@22⅞c; December 22½c; January and February 22⅝c; March 23c; April to July, 24c. The market closed dull with more sellers than buyers.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, November 30.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum market was inactive to-day, but possessed a considerable degree of firmness. In some instances holders, becoming somewhat crowded, have effected sales where they would otherwise have held off; but the large majority of holders are asking an advance. Buyers in most cases have all the oil they want. We quote the following

SALES.

1,850 bbls upper creek	$3 10
850 bbls upper creek	3 07½
200 bbls on Church Run	3 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 32½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
1,500 bbls at Rouseville	3 35
250 bbls at Rouseville	3 30
200 bbls at Rouseville, high gravity	3 45

NEW YORK, November 30—Closing 29th.—The demand was very light for crude in bulk; 12c quoted, with few buyers. Refined—prices steady at 22½@23 Philadelphia delivery—There is increasing call for November and December on speculation; prices steady; sales 6,500 barrels refined S. W., for short delivery, 22½c; 1,500 do at 23c, and 1,000 barrels for last half of December, at 22½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 30.—Market quiet and dull, with nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, November 30.—Market quiet but firm at $3 05@3 10 on upper creek.

SHAMBURG, November 30.—Market unsettled and quoted at $2 65 on road. No call.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—Market quiet at 22¾c; S. W. 22¾c. Crude 10¾c.

OIL CITY, November 30.—Market a little easier at yesterday's quotations; $3 25@3 30 for irrespective on lower creek, with more buyers than sellers. Heavy gravity at Oil City $3 20@3 25.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, November 30, 3 P. M.—Crude nominal at 12c. Refined 23c; a cargo of 3,500 bbls. sold to-day at 23c, but the market is much firmer, and it is doubtful if more could be bought at the same, 23⅛c being asked by some sellers.

OIL CITY, November 30.—Irrespective lower at $3 30@3 35; gravity lower at $3 45; irrespective, Oil City, $3 50; gravity, Oil City, $3 60@3 62½.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—Spot 22¾c; December, first half, 22¾c; last half 22⅞c; January to March 22¾c. Crude 11¼c.

TIDIOUTE, November 30.—Market quiet at $3 25.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, November 26, 1870.

The transactions of the week in raw irons were light. Thanksgiving being generally observed, broke in on the continuity of the business of the week. In prices of raw irons there is no appreciable change in leading sorts in general use. Standard grades of favorite brands adapted to general forge wants, continue in relatively light supply, and are taken on arrival at full rates. Common and low grades continue weak.

In foundry stock a fairly active trade is maintained in bituminous and anthracite coal smelted sorts of medium foundry grades, whilst in fine charcoal grades there is literally nothing doing, and prices are merely nominal.

We are reported the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons choice gray open forge to arrive	$31 00—4 mos.
50 tons choice gray open forge to arrive	31 00—4 mos.
100 tons good gray forge at furnace	29 50—4 mos.
100 tons common close forge to arrive	28 00—6 mos.
300 tons good gray forge on cars at furnace	29 15—4 mos.
300 tons medium gray at furnace	29 00—4 mos.
200 tons common white to arrive	27 00—4 mos.
400 tons mottled and white to arrive	26 00—6 mos.
100 tons red short	30 00—6 mos.
100 tons neutral	30 00—6 mos.

Anthracite.

50 tons neutral	$31 00—6 mos.
50 tons No. 2 neutral	32 00—6 mos.
40 tons B No. 1 foundry	38 00—4 mos.
40 tons No. 1 foundry	36 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 soft foundry to arrive	32 00—4 mos.

CANAL RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron by the Erie Canal, received by Messrs. Nimick & Co., for the week ending November 25:

	Tons.
Canalboat M. S. Marquis	63
Canalboat J. Armstrong	64
Canalboat Veto	61
Canalboat Wm. Wright	60
Canalboat Dan. Barnard	60
Canalboat L. C. Magaw	60
Canalboat Ocean Star	70
Total	444

SMITH & WATSON SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Ahrents	217	15,200	3 25
J Ahrents	21	1,480	2 25
J J Taylor	82	6,220	2 40
J Pearce	178	17,200	4 25
Fildcock & Co	211	18,239	3 80
E H Davis	164	14,219	4 90

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

No sales reported. Good milch cows are worth from $35 to $75.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, November 30, 1870.

FREIGHT RATES.

The following are the rates of freights on live stock from these yards eastward per car:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$55 00	$50 50	$49 50
New York	60 00	55 00	54 00
Baltimore	55 00	65 50	49 50

On and after Monday next the winter tariff will go into effect, which will be as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$100 00	$110 00	$90 00
Philadelphia	90 00	99 00	81 00
Baltimore	90 00	99 00	81 00

The number of cattle weighed during the month by weighmaster Lowry amounted to 9,144, against 10,650 for October. The highest number ever weighed in one month was 16,000.

The run of cattle thus far this week has been fair, but they sold slow, and prices were no better than those of last week. The market was over suppled with common cattle. The closing rates of the market ruled as follows: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers $7 00@8 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $6 00@6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 00@5 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 50@4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 $4 50@5 00.

The arrival of hogs was also fair, and sold readily. The prospect is not good for the balance of the week, there being too many on the market, and the weather is not propitious for slaughtering. Following were the closing rates of the day: Extra Philadelphia, $6 62; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $6 50; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $6 25; rough to common, 150 to 200, $6 00.

The run of sheep was up to the average. Prices were no stronger than those of last week. There were too many common and too few good sheep in the market. We give the following as the closing rates of the market: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, 4@4½c; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, 3¼@3¾c; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, 3@3¼c; foot rot and scalawags, 1½@2c.

Cattle.

Regular cattle dealers report the following sales for the past week, with the prices received:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Strayer	12	11,910	$6 00
P Black	1 cow		50 00
Greenfield	40	34,400	4 90
R Black	33	27,490	5 15
Leak	18	19,550	5 75
J McCauley	13	13,020	4 75
Marks	1	1,100	4 50
Marks	1	930	4 50
Swaggert	14	10,930	4 25

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Imhoff	21	22,790	6 87
Strayer	1	1,030	4 00
Bair	20	16,350	4 50
J McCall	8	5,820	4 50
C Briggs	2	2,100	4 00
J Hillen	1	1,400	5 00
J Ogle	8	6,450	4 25
Baher & Co	1	1,020	5 25
Strayer	23	19,100	5 00
Longenecker	3	3,640	4 50
Maines	10	10,130	5 25
Longenecker	2	2,160	3 87

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wm. Kennedy	3	3,100	4 60
Wm Kennedy	35	32,730	4 50
Wm Kennedy	3	2,500	5 00
W S Kennedy	20	21,570	5 01
J S Swaggert	1	980	5 25
J S Swaggert	1	870	5 25
DeLoane	3	3,300	6 00

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Greenwald & K to Klemen	87	67,395	7 50
J W Martin to J M Rodgers	5	7,550	5 25
Sparks & C to Roch	18	19,410	5 75
Casper & B to Moyer	18	13,950	6 25
Trimerman & L to Bechtel	47	34,000	5 00
W A Coughman to Seltzer	57	40,600	p. t.
Casper & B to Hartzell	19	13,600	p. t.
Casper & B to Bechtel	19	41,355	p. t.
Greenwald & K to	26	15,500	5 30

Hogs.

P. R. ASBURY SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Gillett	94	16,898	$6 12
Gillett	81	16,130	6 50
Hedges	41	8,030	6 50
Hedges	119	24,680	6 50
Williams	3	730	6 00
Hedges	124	27,870	6 35

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
E Smith	60	12,760	6 60
J Janster	7	1,400	6 50
H Williams	2	620	[illegible]
Aull & Meyers	3	610	6 50
Seitz & Hoeveller	2	2,620	7 37
J Janster	2	450	6 25
Voetter & B.	263	56,520	6 80
Rynthaller	19	3,670	6 75
Aull & Meyers	6	1,220	6 50
Hoeveller	11	2,290	6 80
Imhoff & Co	77	23,540	6 80
A W Gillette	25	5,940	6 50
A W Gillette	16	3,880	6 80
A W Gillette	17	4,380	6 35
A W Gillette	11	2,450	6 37
A W Gillette	10	2,050	6 50
Almus & Z	32	6,930	6 50
J Janster	2	470	6 25
J Janster	5	1,020	6 50
Reyenthaler	40	16,480	6 85
W Newport	31	12,090	6 80
W Newport	47	16,280	6 80
W Newport	14	2,830	6 35

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
T Telcane	74	17,520	6 85
S W Hill	68	11,480	6 80
H Williams	3	850	6 75

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Errisman & P	200	16,280	3 75
W Hill	28	bucks per head	2 10
W Hill	213	16,380	4 00
J Drum	127	lump	100 00
J Lloyd	295	23,600	4 25
J Lloyd	100	10,042	4 25
J McDowell	175	14,530	4 00
H Deitrich	45	3,680	4 00
A Graff	175	16,150	5 25
F H Davis	215	15,250	2 80
W Hill	91	7,040	3 50
J Pearce	214	14,570	4 75
J J Taylor	69	5,900 $1 off	4 00

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Errisman & Co	870	70,690	3 75
Errisman & Co	220	16,880	3 50
E H Davis	100	per head	1 60
Errisman & P	180	10,760	3 50

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
Errisman & Co	875	62,929	$4 50
Errisman & Co	181	14,017	4 00
P M Davis	160	12,740	3 75
P M Davis	112	13,580	4 25
J J Taylor	195	16,040	4 20

R. P. ASBURY SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price
J Lloyd	246	20,410	4 75
Deitrich	99	7,890	3 75
J Lloyd	114	8,800	4 00
J Pearce	267	20,040	4 75

Horses, Mules and Milch Cows.

No sales reported. Good milch cows are worth from $35@75.

IMPROVEMENTS.—Several of the streets running through the cattle yards are being Macadamized........A new telegraph office and observatory has been erected........The new retail cattle pens will soon be completed........A new bank building will shortly be erected in the vicinity of the Central Drove Yards........The local trains which pass and repass East Liberty are always on time, thanks to the efficient conductors.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, November 28, 1870.

REMARKS.—The offerings of cattle, sheep and hogs were fully up to last week, but sales for most classes stock were weak, and prices of previous report scarcely maintained. The existing warm weather has had its effect upon the sale of hogs, heavy dealers not being inclined to purchase for slaughtering both on account of the prices asked, and the temperature of the weather. Stock cattle were not in as good demand, graziers seemingly having secured their full quotas. Many lots of hogs and sheep went over. The following table showing the number received by rail during the week, was handed us by Mr. McKeown, clerk in the freight office of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

	Cars.		Cars.
J. W. Snee	4	Marks & Bros	3
J. Lowenstine	1	S. Keefer	1
Hass & Shamberg	1	Al Lauffman	1
L. & J. Shamburg	4	Vanvohees & G	4
Milt. Varner	1	A. T. Hays	4
P. Hartman	1	Greenwald & Kahn	4
F. Vollright	1	Audy & Bro	1
E. Katz	3	T. M. Snyder	1
S. Lowenstine	2	J. W. Unger	1
C. Krouss	1	M. S. Atkinson	1
Richards & Z	2	Ed Neff	1
Marks & Haas	1	H. R. Botts	1
		Pepaid	1
Total			50
Last week			57

Cattle.

The ruling prices for cattle were about as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 50@7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 50@6 00; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 00@5 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $3 50@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 25@4 75. The largest demand was for stockers, which sold readily to country graziers at $3 50@5 ℔ cwt. Good Pennsylvania and Ohio sold up to $7 00@7 75, the latter an extreme figure.

SALES.

Below we give the sales of the principal dealers in cattle, as reported to us:

Rothchild & Zigler sold 42 Chicago cattle at $5 25@7 00, and 20 Washington county cattle at $4 50@6 00.

S. Lowenstine made sale of 37 Chicago at $4 75@5 87.

P. Hertman sold 26 Washington county mixed stock, medium to fair, at $6 50@7 25.

G & S. Needy, sold 36 head Ohio cattle at $5 50@7 50.

M. Krouss, sold 45 Washington county mixed at $5 00@6 25.

M. Verner, sold 27 Green county cattle at $5 00@6 00 and 21 Chicago at $4 50@5 50.

D. Katz made sale of 70 Chicago mixed cattle at $4 75@7 12.

S. Shamberg sold 52 head mixed at $5 00@5 75.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 80 head Ohio mixed at $4 50@7 00.

Greenwold & Kahn sold 75 head common to good at $5 00@7 25.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass offered 27 head fair to prime cattle which brought $5 75@7 75.

Trunerman & Lobman sold 59 St. Louis and 7 Washington county at $4 75@6 50.

Marks Bro. sold 147 Chicago and Washington county mixed cattle at $5 00@7 50.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 94 head Chicago mixed at $4 50@6 50.

Carr & McCallister sold 60 head western mixed at $4 50@6 50.

Snee & Chamberlain made sale of 39 head Chicago mixed at $4 70@5 75—50 left unsold.

Sheep.

The ruling prices for sheep were about as follows: Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 50 to $5; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 50@4 00; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3@3 25; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 to $1 25. E. Stouffer made sale of a lot of 60, 105 pounds, at 5¼c per cwt.

Hogs.

The numbers are still increasing as are the sales, though as yet they are limited to a retail trade. We give the selling rates as near as we could gather them: Extra $7 00@7 25; good to prime 180 to 220, $6 75@7 00; rough to common, 150 to 200, and light stock hogs, 80 to 100, not quotable. Greenwald & Kahn sold one lot of 150 at $6 50@7 25 per cwt.

Milch Cows

We did not hear of any sales. Good milking cows are worth from $35 to $75.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

The following are latest card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

Aerated Crackers	10	Pilot	5½
Boston Crackers extra	10½	Cracker Meal	7
Boston Crackers	8	Sugar "	10½
Soda "	8	Wine "	20
Butter "	8	French "	20
Oyster "	7½	National Biscuit	15
N. Y. Water "	12	Lemon Butscuit	13
Water "	7	Fruit Biscuit	12
Milk Biscuit	10½	Scotch Biscuit	13½
Extra Pilot	7	Ginger Snaps	13
Spiced Jumbles	15	Cream Crackers	28
Sugar Jumbles	15½	Novelty	20
Lemon Snaps	15½	Graham Wine Biscuit	13
Ginger Cakes	15	Graham Boston Bisc't	9½
Orange Cakes	14½		

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ℔ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ℔ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ℔ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ℔ keg	6 00

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

REMARKS.—We have no changes of importance to note in the weekly markets. Dry goods are unchanged, and the same may be said of all Pittsburgh manufactured articles. Business in the various branches is reported fair, and the swell in the waters will add a fresh impetus to trade and commerce. For reliable business houses consult the columns of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. Below will be found a carefully corrected price list of prominent articles offered for sale in this market:

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

SHEETINGS.

Penn Mills	12½c	Juniata B	11 c
Anchor A	12½c	Anchor C	11½c
Eagle Extra	12½c	Duquesne	11½c
Conewago	12 c	Glencoe	11 c
Idaho	12 c	Pennsylvania	10½c
Nonatook	12 c	Magnolia	10½c
Pittsburgh Family	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Walnut Creek	11½c	White Fawn	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimack D	11½c	Mourning	10½c
Merrimack W	11½c	Richmond	10½c
Spragues	10½c	Orientals	11½@12 c
Dunnells	11 c	Gloucester	11½c
Conestoga	10½c	Garner	10 c
Lancaster	11 c	Troy	6½c
Wamsutta	7½@8 c	Allen Pinks	11½c
Shirtings	10½c	Pacifics	10½c

DELAINES.

Pacific	18@ c	Hamilton	18@19c
Manchester	18@ c	Armures	18 @19c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Bukshire	14c
Gloucester	13½	American	11c
Glasgow	14	Laurel G	12½c
Waumee	15	Bates	15 c
Middlesex	12½c	Portsmouth	10 c

TICKS.

Whitaker	40 c
Portsmouth	34 c
Roseoka	32 c
Adriatic	30c
Conestoga Medal	21 c
Pennsylvania	18 c

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

IRON.

Common Bar sizes	3½@ 3¾
Horse Shoe	4¾
Heavy Band	4 @ 4½
Hoop and Light Band	4½@ 9
Round and Square	3½@ 7¾
Oval	4½@ 6
Half Oval and Half Round	4 @ 6
Boiler Iron	5½@ 8¾
Tank Iron	4¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

Flat Rails, punched and countersunk	3½@ 4¼
T. Rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	3½@ 4½
Nail Rods	6
Coal Screen Iron	5 @ 6½

	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 16	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " 18 to 24	5¾	8	8⅝
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7	8¾
" " 27	5¾	7⅝	9¼

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ lb extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 00
8d and 9d "	4 25
6d and 7d "	4 50
4d and 5d "	4 75
3d "	5 50
2d "	6 75
3d fine "	7 00
2d fine "	7 75
¾ lining "	8 00
Clinch "	5 75
Cut Spikes	4 25
Cut Boat Spikes	4 75

Barrel Nails—¾ in, $7 50; 1 in, $7 00, 1¼ in, $6 25; 1½ in, $6 00, 1¾ in, $5 50; 1⅞ in, $5 25. Tobacco Nails—50c above common. Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1¼, $8 50; 1, $9 50.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—12½c ℔ keg off when ordered in 100 keg lots.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rate of exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than $50.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
do do 12 thread	22½
do do 6 and 9 thread	23
do hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
do do tarred	22
do lath twine, tarred	22
do hay, stave and leather twine	22
Sisal rope	20½
do lath twine, tarred	21
do hay, stave and leather twine	20½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
do do hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13@15
Cotton rope	30@35
Houseline, marline and hambroline	20
Spun yarn	18@22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	35
American hemp packing	14@20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy Oakum	10½
do do do best	12
Caulking cotton	19@22

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single strength. 2d quality.	1st quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$3 50	$4 25	$4 50
8 by 11 to 10 by 15	4 00	4 75	7 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18	4 50	5 00	7 00
14 by 16 to 16 by 24	[illegible]	5 50	8 00
18 by 22 to 18 by 30	[illegible]	6 00	11 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30	[illegible]	7 50	12 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36	[illegible]	8 00	13 00
26 by 38 to 30 by 40	[illegible]	9 50	15 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 48	[illegible]	10 50	18 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52	[illegible]	12 00	20 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60	[illegible]	[illegible]	28 00

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices, subject to discount according to quantity purchased.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, December 3, 1870.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by whole sale dealers:

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 28.—There is a trifle more demand for pig iron, but without improvement in prices. Forge iron, for milling purposes, is held at $27 at the furnace, but some small sales are reported at $26@26 50; some small lots of No. 1 foundry changed hands at $31, but the general asking price is $32, and No. 2 at $30.

Manufactured Iron—Bar iron continues extremely depressed. The mill price is $80 ℔ ton, but sales are making from the stores at $77 50.

Scotch Pig—Sells in a small way from the yards at $35 for Gartsherrie, and $33 for Eggleton.

Blooms—Are depressed—prices nominal.

Nails—Are firmly held at $4 25, but the sales are light, and no improvement is anticipated until spring.

Anchors and Chains—Are unchanged. We quote the former at 7½c, and the latter at 7½c ℔ lb.—*Price Current.*

In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. No. 1 sold at $31@32; No. 2 is quoted at $29 50@30 00. Bar iron sells at $75 ℔ ton. Blooms and nails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $33 ℔ ton.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

November 26.—An invoice of 500 tons Summerlee has been received since our last, but is not yet disposed of. The trade are purchasing only in small lots to meet immediate requirements. Most brands are out of stock, and quotations are rather nominal. There is no improvement in the demand for American, and prices have a softening tendency. Rails remain quiet, but steady at quoted rates.—*Price Current.*

CINCINNATI.

November 30.—The demand for pig is steady, but not very active, and, with a limited stock prices are maintained. There is also a fair inquiry for wrought, at quotations:

PIG.

Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	$37 00@ 38 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	35 00@ 36 00
Charcoal Mill, per ton	33 00@ 34 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	36 00@ 37 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	34 00@ 35 00
Stone Coal Mill, per ton	32 00@ 33 00
Vesuvius Car Wheel	50 00@ 00 00
Hot Blast Missouri, per ton	45 00@ 48 00
Cold Blast Maramec, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Cold Blast Hecla, per ton	60 00@ 65 00
Blooms, Maramec, per ton	90 00@ 95 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	1 20@ 1 30
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 40@ 1 50

WROUGHT.

Bar, common, per lb	3½@ 4 c
Bar, charcoal, per lb	4½@ 5½c
American Sheet, per lb	5 @ 9 c
Russia Sheet, per lb	17 @ 18 c
Imitation, per lb	22 @ 23 c
Horse Shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	5½@ 6 c
Mule Shoes, Shoenberger's, per lb	6½@ 7 c
Nail Rods	8 @ 9 c
Hoop Iron	4½@ 0 c

LOUISVILLE.

November 28.—The market is well supplied, and prices rule steady. We continue to quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, charcoal, per ton	$37 00@38 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, charcoal	34 50@36 00
Hanging Rock, mill	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, No. 1	35 00@36 00
Western stone-coal, No. 2	34 00@35 00
Western stone-coal, mill	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 1	34 00@35 00
St. Louis stone-coal, No. 2	33 00@34 00
St. Louis stone-coal, mill	33 00@34 00
Tennessee No. 1, foundry	35 00@36 00
Tennessee No. 2, foundry	33 00@34 00
Tennessee, mill	34 00@34 50
Alabama charcoal, No. 1 foundry	38 00@40 00
Cold blast charcoal, car-wheel, Hecla	60 00@
Cold-blast, Red River	57 00@60 00
Cold-blast, Tennessee	48 00@50 00

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 26.—There has been but little inquiry for domestic fleece, owing to the intervention of a holiday, but in view of the small stock in this and other markets, holders are quite firm in their asking rates. The receipts of fall clip California are quite light, and holders are firm. Some receivers of Cape wool show a disposition to realize, even at a slight concession from current quotations. The sales comprise 350,000 lbs fleece, including 15,000 lbs tubbed, part at 50@52c; 40,000 lbs unwashed, 30@34c; 10,000 lbs Ohio X, 48c; 12,000 lbs limbed combing 40c; 4,000 lbs Georgia, 35c; 22,000 lbs State, 45c; 5,000 lbs unmerchantable, 35c; 10,000 lbs X and XX fleece, 48@49c; 20,000 lbs out of condition, 2,500 lbs back, 10,000 lbs medium fleece, on private terms; 15,000 lbs in mixed lots and various rates; also, 20,000 lbs pulled, 25@42c for super extra and No. 1; 45,000 lbs Texas, 18@34c for burry to fine; 90,000 lbs spring clip California, 25@34c; 15,000 lbs Oregon, clothing at a reserved rate; and 50,000 lbs Mestiza scoured, 80@85c, mostly at the inside figure.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

November 26.—The quietude which characterized the market last week still continues. The stocks in the hands of dealers are reduced to a low figure, but the manufacturers buy it in only small quantities for the supply of their immediate wants. Holders, as a general thing, are not so firm, and the confidence in the future is somewhat impaired. Among the sales were:

27,500 lbs Ohio ¼ blood	50 c
2,000 lbs Ohio ½ blood	48 c
2,000 lbs Ohio ¾ blood	46 c
15,000 lbs Ohio ¼ blood	50 c
5,000 lbs Ohio XX and above	51 c
20,000 lbs Ohio XX	50 c
1,800 lbs rolls, fine	60 c
15,000 lbs Ohio medium fleece	47@49 c
25,000 lbs Ohio mixed fleece	47@51½c
1,000 lbs Ohio fine	55 c
1,000 lbs Ohio low	49 c
7,000 lbs tub, Western	50 c
5,000 lbs tub, Indiana choice	55 c
4,000 lbs tub, Western	48½c
12,000 lbs No. 1 pulled	37½c
2,000 lbs Western pulled	37 c
5,000 lbs Merino pulled	37½@39c
1,500 lbs unwashed Ohio	33 c
5,000 lbs unwashed Indiana, low	33 c
3,000 lbs unwashed Ohio	32½c
20,000 lbs unmerchantable	30 c
Receipts for week 1,571 bales.	

—*Price Current.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

November 28.—A large quantity at the mines is ready to ship with the first rise in the river. The supply here is ample for present wants, but we may expect no change in prices until it is largely increased. We have had the usual retail demand at previous rates:

Youghiogheny, afloat, per bushel	13@14c
Youghiogheny, delivered	00@18c
Ohio River, afloat	00@13c
Ohio River, delivered	00@15c
Cannel, delivered	00@22c
Anthracite, delivered, per ton	$14 00

LOUISVILLE.

November 28.—The market is still fairly supplied, and prices are firm. Dealers are selling Pittsburgh at $4 25 ℔ load of 25 bushels; Pomeroy at $3 75 ℔ load and Cannel at $5 50 ℔ load for Honeywell and $5 for Peytona. Pittsburgh coal is held at 13c in barges, cash; Cannel 15c; Pomeroy 10c ℔ bushel.

The Coal Trade.

The present swell in our rivers has produced the usual excitement on the landing and among the coal boat fraternity. As we remarked yesterday, there is plenty of coal ready and boats sufficient to carry it all off, and all that is required being a good stage of water for a few days. We regret to learn that some of the boats that started out were detained in Glass-house. The following boats have or will take their departure this day or to-morrow:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
Lion	9	90,000
Leonard	9	90,000
J. F. Dean	9	90,000
Mary Ann	9	100,000
Lake Erie No. 3	9	90,000
Resolute	7	80,000
Whale	9	90,000
Total	57	610,000

MADISON.

Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
Samuel Clarke	12	130,000
Leader	6	65,000
Total	18	195,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
Fred. Wilson No. 2	10	110,000
Sam. Roberts	11	110,000
Simpson Horner	10	110,000
Tiger	7	84,000
James Gilmore	7	80,000
Wild Cat	7	80,000
Fox	5	50,000
Reindeer	7	75,000
Tigress No. 2	7	80,000
Diamond	9	100,000
Tom Rees No. 2	9	100,000
V. F. Wilson	8	80,000
V. F. Wilson (coke)	1	20,000
Total	98	1,079,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Tow boats	Barges	Bushels.
To Cincinnati	7	57	610,000
To Madison	2	18	195,000
To Louisville	13	98	1,097,000
Before reported	6	64	680,000
Grand total	28	235	2,582,000

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has ruled steady during the week, with but light fluctuations in prices. The following is an exhibit of sales for the week and for the month of November:

Warehouse.	Sales for the week.	Sales for the month.
Pickett	40	330
Louisville	47	270
Ninth street	38	285
Farmers'	30	158
Boone	28	130
Planters'	16	61
Total hogsheads	199	1,158

The sales to-day amounted to 38 hogsheads, and the following is a detailed statement of transactions:

The Pickett House sold 5 hhds: 2 hhds Daviess county leaf at $11, $11; 2 hhds Spencer county, Indiana, leaf at $10, $6 80; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common leaf at $7 40.

The Louisville House sold 10 hhds; 2 hhds Henderson county leaf at $11 25, $14 50; 1 hhd Henderson county common leaf at $8; 2 hhds Monroe county common leaf at $6 30, $6 20; 1 hhd Indiana frozen trash at $4 05; 1 hhd Henry county, Tenn., common leaf at $6 50; 2 hhds Butler county common leaf at $6 20, $6 50; 1 hhd factory trash at $4 25.

St. Louis Hog Market.

November 29.—The following table prepared by Mr. Morgan, Secretary of the Merchant's Exchange, presents the packing at the five principal points in the West as compared with the two previous years, as follows:

The following compares this year's packing in the west with the two previous years:

	1870-71	1869-70	1868-69
St. Louis	33,018	89,061	57,122
Chicago	121,337	149,000	113,673
Cincinnati	110,000	120,000	105,148
Louisville	66,040	71,257	62,996
Milwaukee	30,000	37,000	27,503
	361,290	457,318	366,442

At Evansville 1,700 killed to date, against 3,700 same time last year, and at St. Joseph, Mo., 560, average 270.

The average weight of hogs cut here this season is reported at 255 65 100 lbs; that of last year was given at 236¼ lbs.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 30, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring dull and weak.

WHEAT—No 2 spring fairly active, closing at $1 01¾@1 02; this afternoon dull.

CORN—No 2 mixed quiet; early sales at 61½c; closed at 53½c; this afternoon inactive at 53.

OATS—No 2 dull, closing at 39@39½c.

RYE—Dull and declined ½c, closing at 68c for No 2.

BARLEY—No 2 dull at 78@78c.

HIGHWINES—Almost nominal at 81@83½c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Mess pork closed at $19 00@19 25 cash, and $18 50 seller December. Lard 12c. Short rib middles 9½@10c.

HOGS—Dressed hogs nominal at $7 00@7 50, dividing on 200 lbs; Live dull at $5 85@5 65.

CATTLE—Quiet at $2 50@7 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; amber Michigan $1 17; No 1 red Wabash $1 23; No 2 $1 17¼. Corn dull and declined 1@2c; No 1 60c; No 2 58c; new high mixed 51½c; new low 49c; new yellow 52½c; old 65c. Oats dull and declined 1@2c; No 1 44c; No 2 41½c; Michigan 42½c; rejected 37½c for new. Cloverseed steady at $6 55. Hogs steady at $6 50@7 00, dividing on 175 lbs. Freights to Buffalo—6½c offered.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅞@111.

NEW YORK, November 30—P. M.

MONEY.

Market easy at 4@5 ℔ cent.

STERLING.

Sterling Exchange 109.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

At the Stock Exchange the markets are generally lower.

GOLD.

There was a large business in gold between 110⅞@111. Borrowing rates 1 to 4 per cent. Clearances $30,000,000. State securities dull and heavy.

GOVERNMENTS.

Inactive and a fraction lower than yesterday, with a better demand for money from brokers towards the close.

Coupons, 1881	113¼	5-20s 1867	109⅝
5-20s 1862	107¼	5-20s 1868	109⅝
5-20s 1864	106⅞	10-40s	106⅜
5-20s 1865	106⅞	Currency 6s	110⅞
5-20s 1865, new	109¼		

STATE SECURITIES.

Dull and heavy.

Missouris	92¾	Virginia, old	65½
Tennessees, old	60¾	North Carolina, old	47½
Tennessees, new	59¾	North Carolina, new	26¼
Virginias, new	63		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	42⅝	Northwestern	80⅞
Quicksilver	4	Do preferred	90⅝
Mariposa	6⅝	Rock Island	110⅞
Do preferred	10	N. J. Central	108
Adams Express	64⅝	St. Paul	60
Wells-Fargo	32½	Do preferred	81⅝
A. M. U. Express	45¾	Wabash	51⅝
United States Express	35	Do preferred	73
Pacific Mail	41⅞	Fort Wayne	94
N. Y. Central	92	Terre Haute	18
N. Y. Central Scrip	86½	Do preferred	50
Erie	24⅜	Chicago and Alton	115⅝
Do preferred	49	Do preferred	117
Harlem	132½	Ohio & Mississippi	31⅞
Do preferred	133	C. C. & C	81
Reading	101⅞	Burlington & Quincy	152
Michigan Central	120½	Lake Shore	93⅝
Cleve & Pitts	105	Illinois Central	135

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling 16⅛c. Flour dull and drooping; superfine $4 90@5 10; common to extra $5 70@5 80; good to choice $5 85@6 20; common to good Ohio $5 75@6 20; St. Louis $5 90@8 25. Rye flour $4 00@5 50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and a shade lower at 89@90c. Provisions steady; mess pork $23 00@23 50; new $22 50@22 75; prime $17 50@17 50; new $20 00@22 50. December and January $19 75@20 12½. Mess beef $10 00@15 00; extra $15 00@18 00. Beef hams, smoked $29 00@30 00; prime mess $25 00@28 00; India mess $32 00@33 00. Beef hams in pickle 12@13c; shoulders 8@8½c; long clear 11@11½c. Lard heavy at 12½@13½c; sales 300 tierces. Cheese unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; mixed $1 27@1 28; new $1 33@1 34; winter red and amber $1 41@1 45; white Michigan $1 50@1 51; California $1 75. Barley heavy; State 90c; western $1 10@1 12. Malt quiet. Corn dull and declined 2@3c; new at 75c; old mixed at 86@88c. Oats firm; western 60@61c; Ohio 60@62c. Hay is active; shipping $1 05@1 10. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm; sales 1,000 bags Rio on private terms. Sugars—Cuba 9½@10½c; Porto Rico 10½@11½c. New Orleans molasses 68@71c. Rice 7@7½c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 22½c. Leather 28@31c; California 27@30c; pulled 37@45c; domestic 38@43c; unwashed 26@28c; Texas 18@34c; California 25@30c. Coal reduced 50c per ton.

LATEST—Flour dull and drooping; extra shipping $5 60@5 80. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 2 spring $1 32; red amber $1 42@1 45. Rye 98c@1 02. Oats steady at 60@61c; western Ohio 61@62c. Corn dull and unsettled; new 75@78c; old mixed 85@88c. Pork dull and unchanged; mess $23 25@23 50. Beef unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard firm at 13c for steam. Butter firm. Eggs 32@34c for fresh, and 28@32c for limed. Sheet iron dull and lower at 10½c in gold, Russia quiet.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—Cotton steady; middling 15½c. Flour dull and drooping at $5 40@5 55. Wheat dull and drooping; red winter $1 15@1 17. Corn scarce and firm at 51@53c. Rye firm at 85@87c. Oats steady; No 2 48@50c. Barley dull but unchanged at $1 00@1 08. Groceries unchanged. Linseed oil steady; lard oil 90c. Eggs firm at 30c. Butter—heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 28@32c. Cheese steady at 14@15½c. Cloverseed firm at 9½@10c; timothy seed steady at $5 25@5 50; flaxseed stocks are withdrawn, anticipating higher prices. Pork—an advance asked but not established; held at $19 25; sales at $19 00. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 11½c; kettle 12½@12½c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, 18 to 20 days in salt, 7@7½c; sides 10½c; clear rib 10½c; clear 12c for loose, and ¼c higher for packed. Bacon only in limited jobbing demand at 13c for shoulders and 15½@15¾c for clear rib and clear sides. Hogs in fair demand and advanced to $6 25@6 50; receipts 7,400. Cattle dull and drooping; heavy receipts depress the market; common to prime $3 00@5 50; extra $6 00. Whisky dull and unsettled at 88@85c asked, and 80@82c offered. Apples dull and unchanged. Potatoes do. Green meats 6@8½c; shoulders and sides 10@10½c. Hams in good demand. Gold 110¾. Exchange par.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Beeves are not doing as well as expected, the weather being warm and the city crammed with cheap poultry. Total receipts 6,700 with 4,900 to-day. Prices are about as last Monday, but droves cost more, hence dealers lose money, nearly all selling. The market is very heavy. Prices—8c for bulls, 10@12c for Texans, 12@13c for most of medium to common cattle, 14@15c for good to choice, and a few extras 16c; average 13c. A drove of 100 Kentucky 7 cwt coarse 13½c, 57 Illinois 7 cwt 12c; 7 State 6½ cwt 13½c, 56 lbs 7½ cwt; a car 6 cwt Canada 11c; 25 Texans 5 cwt 10½c; 100 fine Ohio 7½ cwt 14 3-8c.

Sheep—Receipts 24,800, with 12,000 to-day, selling slowly and scarcely as well, at 4¾@6c for sheep and 5¾@7½c for lambs. One lot of choice Canada sheep of 136 lbs brought 6¾c, sixty 130 lbs 6¼c; a car 90 lbs 5½c; a car Ohio 83 lbs 5½c; a car 70 lbs 5½c; a car Canada lambs 80 lbs 7c.

Hogs—Receipts 25,600 for the week, and 11,600 today. Market slow and depressed, at 6¾@7c alive, and 8¾@8½c dressed. Two cars Ohio, 242 lbs, alive, brought $6 81 ℔ cwt.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS November 30.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 2 red winter inspected $1 28; sample seller December 30c $1 24@1 26. Corn dull and drooping; range at 50@60c. Oats firm at 42@44c. Barley unchanged at 85c@1 05. Rye dull at 65@67c. Highwines steady at 86c. Tobacco firm. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Provisions unchanged; pork $19 00@19 50; bulk shoulders 7½c; sides clear rib 10½c; clear 11@11½c, the outside price for fairly cured meat. Lard—Jobbing sales of choice at 12½c. Cattle dull and unchanged. Hogs firm at $6@6 50.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Dry goods dull and unsettled; Lonsdale are reduced 1c. Amoskeag ½c. Laconia Mills has established the following prices: E brown 10½c; B 11½c; O 12c; brown jeans 11½c; corset jeans 12½c; brown and bleached drills 13c; brown canton flannels 14½c; Sharon brown 12½c; others unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 30.—Tobacco—sales 55 hhds at $5 50@6 50 for common to good lugs; and $7 50@12 75 for low to medium leaf. Bagging dull at 28c. Cotton closed steady; middling 14½c. Flour quiet, extra family $5 25. Grain—local demand unchanged. Hogs offered at $5 80@8 25 for medium and choice. Provisions in good demand; mess pork $19; rump $14; bulk shoulders 7c; bulk sides, clear rib, 10½c; do clear 10½c, packed. Lard 12½c. Whisky dull at 84c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30—Flour dull and holders anxious to sell; extra $5 50@5 62½; Ohio and Indiana $6@7 00. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 38@1 42; amber $1 45@1 50. Rye 85c. Corn dull and declined; yellow 80@82c; new 75@77c. Oats firm at 53@56c. Provisions dull; mess pork $21 00. Lard 13@13½c. Crude petroleum 13½c; refined 23c. Whisky firm at 92c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE November 30.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and unchanged; white $1 70@1 75. Corn dull and drooping; white, 79c; yellow, 77@80c. Rye firmer at 80@85c. Oats dull and unchanged. Mess Pork $23. Bacon dull and unchanged; sides clear rib 17@17½; hams 20c. Lard 14c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 30.—Cotton dull and lower at 14½c; receipts 4,413 bales; shipments 3,148 bales; cotton operations are restricted by a combination of pressmen who have stopped two of the principal presses and advanced the price of compressing. Freight agents are making an effort to avoid this by getting a reduction on uncompressed, or induce shippers to do so. The other markets are generally quiet and unchanged.

ALLIANCE, O.

Rapid Improvement of the Town—An Orderly Place—The Nixon House, &c.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALLIANCE, November 28, 1870.

Alliance has now reached such proportions as to awaken interest wherever her name appears. From a mere railroad crossing it is rapidly developing into a town, remarkable for business activity, important on account of its manufactories, and intelligent because of its schools and colleges. The oldest and first part having been laid out in utter disregard of beauty or regularity, such defects (as far as possible) are being repaired. While care and taste are elsewhere displayed, especially is this manifest in the new dwelling houses which spring up almost like magic. Three are now being completed on Mt. Union street, while Mr. Nixon has just finished and taken possession of an elegant brick residence on the same street.

Whatever reputation Alliance may have abroad, its inhabitants can bear witness to the quiet and order which reign within its limits. Business is unusually brisk. The farmers are still bringing in apples and winter produce, which are consumed here or shipped East.

There has been a change in the proprietors of the Nixon House. Mr. F. M. Kerr, from your city, is now the most worthy host. The house has been partly refurnished, and will be kept in an unrivaled manner, as all can attest who are acquainted with Mr. Kerr's perfect fitness for the position of public caterer.

Thanksgiving Day was observed by service in College Hall, in which all the churches participated in perfect unanimity and good will.

The most sanguine hopes are entertained for the future of Alliance. Already neighboring eyes are turned jealously upon her, but unheeding, she will out-distance all rivals, and take a place with the large and prosperous towns of the West.

P.

The Rome, Georgia, Iron Manufacturing Company is turning out ten tons of iron per day, of all kinds—of bars, flats, squares and round—and this iron in quality, is said by the best judges, to be equal to any iron made on this continent. The Company is now making twenty-five kegs of nails per day, and in a short time will turn out one hundred kegs daily. The iron used by these works is obtained in Alabama.

MARRIED:

BIDWELL—BROWNE—In New Haven, Connecticut, November 22d, by Rev. E. Andrews, F. L. BIDWELL, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Miss FANNIE BROWNE, of Lowell, Mass.

REINOEHL—DAVIS—Thursday, November 24th, by Rev. G. Robinson, Major A. C. REINOEHL to Miss LUCY DAVIS, both of Lancaster City, Pa.

GILMORE—TREFFINGER—At the residence of the bride's parents, West Point, Ohio, on Thursday evening, November 24, 1870, by Rev. William Dalzell, Mr. A. S. GILMORE, of this city, and Miss ETTIE TREFFINGER.

BEGGS—DILWORTH—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thanksgiving evening, November 24, 1870, by the Rev. W. T. Beatty, CARTER C. BEGGS, late of Cincinnati, and LIZZIE, daughter of Joseph Dilworth, Esq., of Shady Side.

EDGAR—REYNOLDS—On Thursday evening, November 24 1870, in the Second U. P. Church, Pittsburgh, by the Rev. T. H. Hanna, assisted by Rev. Wm. Edgar, Rev. M. EDGAR, of Kingwood, W. Va., and Miss ELIZA K. REYNOLDS, of Allegheny city.

FOSTER—BOYD—November 24, 1870, at the residence of M. Tindle, Killbuck township, by Rev. Wm. Fulton, JAMES FOSTER and Miss REBECCA BOYD, all of Westmoreland county.

MAYNARD—CARSON—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, November 24, by Rev. E. Peters, E. S. MAYNARD, of Pittsburgh and Miss LOTTIE E. CARSON, of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED:

MACKRELL—On Friday, November 25th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., Mrs. ANNA COLE, wife of H. C. Mackrell, aged twenty-seven years and eight months.

SNYDER—On Thursday morning, November 24th, in the forty-sixth year of her age, VIRGINIA CROSSAN SNYDER, wife of Robert Snyder, M. D., deceased.

DUFF—At the residence of W. C. Taylor, Temperanceville, on Thursday, November 24th, at 10½ o'clock P. M., Mrs. ISABELLA DUFF, relict of the late Col. Hugh Duff, deceased, in the fifty-fifth year of her age.

PARKIN—On Sunday, at 1 A. M., HUGH PARKIN, aged thirty-one years.

KEELER—Of consumption, November 28th inst., Miss JANE L. KEELER.

DEVLIN—On Monday, November 28, 1870, at 3 o'clock, suddenly, the Rev. DANIEL S. DEVLIN, brother of Rev. Mark F. Devlin, of St. Paul's Cathedral, aged thirty-four years.

GORMLY—On Sabbath morning, at ten o'clock, JAMES GORMLY, in the seventy-first year of his age.

THOMPSON—Accidentally shot at St. Louis, Thursday, November 24, 1870, WALTER, son of Robert and Ellen Thompson, in the nineteenth year of his age.

KIRKPATRICK—On Monday afternoon, GEORGIA REBECCA, daughter of Allen and Rebecca Kirkpatrick, aged one year and five months.

NEWMAN—On Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, KATE, only daughter of James R. and J. A. Newman, aged eleven years and six months.

PALMER—On Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., Mrs. NANCY J. PALMER.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

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SEVENTY YEARS HENCE.

The seventy years of this century which are now just coming to a close, have not been merely remarkable, but absolutely startling, in sudden transitions from old to new, in manners, in customs, in habits of thought, in modes of living, in means of locomotion, in mechanical appliances, in processes, in social tone, and in political and societary forces. Franklin's intended mother-in-law objected to her daughter marrying a printer, because there were already three newspapers in America, and she feared the field was already so fully occupied that he would not be able to support a wife and family. How the good woman would start and stare, could she be brought back to life and introduced to the mysteries of a modern printing office. So would it be with the cook who could be taken from her ancient fire-place, and confronted with the stove and the range of to-day. So would it be with the artisan, the plowman, the builder, the stonemason, the type-founder, and so on through the round of occupations. Each would find it necessary to learn his trade, in great part, over again; for, within the past seven decades, steam, the railroad, the steamship, the magnetic telegraph, the sewing machine, the cylinder printing press, the cotton-gin, and many other wonderful inventions have all been born and have grown to a vigorous manhood.

Such being the broad and striking contrast between 1800 and 1870, the inquiry naturally arises, what will be the contrast between 1870 and 1940? Will that future bear to the present the same relative changes that the present does to that past? There is, of course, and can be no final answer to such a question, any more than there can be to the question what to-morrow may bring forth; for such final answer could come only from a faculty not belonging to man. Still it would be most unwarrantable to assume that we have in the mechanical discovery of steam the most nearly perfect and best economic motor which the forces of nature are capable of furnishing, or that in ocean-going vessels we possess the only practicable means of locomotion across vast waters. Forty years ago the idea of instant communication between points thousands of miles apart was but the dream of imaginative intellect; to-day it is a realization become too commonplace to excite ordinary wonderment. A short period ago the possibility of sewing by machinery would have been considered a utopian conception; now, sewing machines are to be seen in dwellings more frequently than pianos, and are esteemed remunerative adjuncts to the household. We hardly know, we can scarcely guess, where the application of powers already used may end; and there is no absolute reason why great thinkers and investigators may not arise, during the next seventy years, who shall be able, like Newton, to extort from nature a knowledge of important new forces. It has passed into a proverb that first principles are last to be discovered. In the case of gravitation, God waited thousands of years for an observer. Why, then, may not new means be found to so accelerate international communication, that we may yet see New York brought within two days' journey of London. In the interests of speedy locomotion, enterprise and skill have cut a canal for ships across an isthmus, and bored a tunnel for cars through a mountain. Why may not accumulated experience and augmented command over the forces of nature enable science to vanquish the difficulties of delving a thoroughfare beneath the bed of the ocean, and constructing a submarine railway from continent to continent? Assuredly, such an undertaking does not now appear more and impracticable than would have appeared the scheme of laying a telegraphic cable across the Atlantic, when Morse sent over the wires between Baltimore and Washington that significant first message, "what wonders God hath wrought," or why should it be regarded as an impossible accomplishment for balloons to convey passengers or frieght across the seas in safety, far above the dangers of overwhelmning waves and tempestuous blasts? These aerial voyagers are making rapid progress in utilitarian adaptation, illustration of which fact is seen in the frequent use to which they have been put by the besieged in Paris. Confronted by such evidences, is anybody justified in scouting as ridiculous the idea that such atmospheric contrivances may some day become regular and reliable vehicles of transportation between distant points? Indeed, we may reasonably suppose that conveyances of this kind would not be half so surprising to the present generation as modern artillery would have been to Cæsar's legions.

Or, to pass to another branch of development, let us consider the question of light. Gas of the very best quality can be cheaply obtained by passing super-heated steam through iron pipes coated with certain chemical preparations. Why should not scientific invention and mechanical ingenuity gives us a lamp that will decompose water; that will need only to be filled from the hydrant; and that, by turning a thumb-screw backward or forward, will emit a jet of flame or extinguish it, according to desire? Going a step further, is it not possible, as some savan has suggested, that the rays of the sun may be preserved in an absorbed condition by some adaptable surface, to be given out again at will by night for illuminating purposes? Ericsson has already made an approach in that direction, by concentrating the solar heat diffused over a considerable area, and compelling it to fill the stead of fuel as a heater for steam boilers. Moreover, the calcium and other lights show very suggestively what wonderful results may be accomplished by the application of natural laws to new conditions. It will hardly be questioned that we stand as yet upon the mere threshold of discovery in regard to heat and illumination.

So, too, with respect to agriculture. The principles of germination and vegetable growth are in their helpless infancy. Manuring of soils is still in the stage of experiment. Inquiry into the nature of the earthly constituents best adapted to feeding the productions of the farm and the garden, is just beginning to enter seriously upon its comprehensive duties. Men have not yet learned to fertilize their fields with that waste organic refuse of our cities and towns which is now recklessly drained off into our rivers and seas. With harrows, and horse-rakes, and sowers, and reapers, and binders, and power hay-forks, and cotton-pickers, and corn-shellers, and fruit-parers, and straw-cutters, and steam plows, each doing the work of a number of persons, agriculture has not yet risen to the dignity of a science. What effects will be wrought out in this direction during the next seventy years? Will man have invented the means of calling down rain at will? Will two blades of grass be growing where one does now? Will the farmer be able to create different soils out of the same materials as nature forms the diamond from the substance that constitutes charcoal? Will electricity be harnessed to machinery, and made to assist in the work of cultivation? Will chemistry be equal to the task of extorting from earth the constituents of corn, of wheat, of potatoes, of rice, and the like, as at present it is equal to the task of evolving from stench-breathing garbage the extracts of peppermint, or of lemon, or of cloves, or of nutmeg, and so on? In a word, what will be the material, intellectual and social development of the people of 1940? That their condition, in these respects, will be far in advance of that enjoyed by the present generation hardly admits room for doubt. That they will possess some of the triumphs of mind over matter, as indicated above, seems altogether probable; for it does not require the eyes of a seer to discern within the shadows of the future the dim outlines of a portion of these opulent results. Although many may feel disposed to consider their realization as problematical, it should be remembered that their unlikelihood is not greater than the steam engine, the sewing machine, the ocean cable, and even the discovery of a western continent, once appeared to the masses of mankind.

THE "INTERNATIONAL."

While all who read the newspapers are familiar with the name International, or International Association of Workingmen, it is believed that comparatively few attach a very precise meaning to the title, or know much about the organization thus designated. Many suppose it to be a secret society concerning whose composition and operations its members are bound to silence. But this is not the fact. Its leaders rather pride themselves upon the entire unreserve with which they proclaim their plans and proceedings. They disclaim the character of conspirators and regard themselves as the authors and conductors of a beneficent and greatly needed reform, which is destined before very long to change completely the present constitution of society. The leaders of the movement are not deficient either in audacity or activity, as the world already knows. Within the last year their actions and speeches have given much employment to the cable telegraph, and have several times produced considerable excitement in this country, where all have not found it easy to estimate social or popular agitation in Europe at its just significance. Thus, during the discussion of the *plebiscite* in France, and again since the outbreak of the Franco-German war, the Democratic proclamations and movements of the "International" have more than once raised hopes, or excited fears which have ended in nothing. In ignorance or forgetfulness of the agency of this society, many have confounded its spirit and activity with a Republican sentiment in Germany and England so zealous and irrepressible as not to require organization for its display. Hence the denunciation of the war by individuals in the former country, and the London demonstrations in favor of France, were in this country widely misunderstood. Though in the way of positive influence upon the Governments of Germany and England such opposition may be of small account, it is interesting and perhaps not unimportant as proceeding from a class who have hitherto had no appreciable weight in the control of public affairs. In those old aristocratic countries, the laboring men have at length learned the secret of organization, and are now applying it for their own protection and advantage, according to their light. To conquer political power is declared to be the great object of the International. To the success of their efforts in that direction two conditions are believed to be essential. The first condition is complete fraternity, close brotherhood among the workingmen of all countries; and the second condition is the universal cessation of war. Already the workmen of France, Italy, England and Germany are so closely allied with one another through the Association, that they claim to have established a complete international policy, something which able politicians have regarded as no longer possible. Though the International has been in effective operation only a few years, it has, in the contest of labor with capital, secured results so gratifying and so apparently beneficial to its members, that the continued activity of the organization for some time to come, may be considered as assured. Its first Congress was held in 1866 and one has met annually ever since except the present year, when it was to assemble in Paris. The speeches and resolutions in the Congress have commonly shown little respect for established principles of political economy, and small reverence for sacred traditions. In fact, the members desire to reconstitute society and to set up a sort of communism in which "wage-paid labor is destined to pass away and give place to associated labor, which ought to be developed to national dimensions and fostered by national means." They hold that "no man has a right to call anything his own which he has not produced by his own labor." The land, mines, machinery and so forth, under the new and perfect economy, will be owned by the "Commune." But in regard to these opinions the members are not all of one mind, and are divided into Mutualists, Collectivists, Individualists, and, it may be, other classes. So that their theory of what society ought to be is not yet quite perfected. The most important of the practical results of the organization hitherto reached, is the facility and systematic regularity with which the workmen of one nationality when on a strike, or suffering from a grievance, are assisted with funds by those of another. This object of the society was first carried out effectively in 1867, during the strike of the bronze workers of Paris, who were enabled to accomplish the object of their movement by the contributions which they received from England. So also when the master builders of Geneva "locked out" their workmen as a punishment for joining the International, the latter were enabled to stand out by the aid of the Fraternity in Germany, Belgium and Italy. And the French strikes of last year, though not instigated, it is claimed, by International agents, were sustained by International funds. In Europe, the system is said to be so complete at present that a strike on grounds regarded as just by the workmen of different countries needs never fail through lack of pecuniary means. Another result of the organization is the power of preventing the importation of underpaid labor to supply the deficiency caused by a strike.

Though not quite agreed in their theories concerning the right constitution of society, the members of the International are all Republicans, and all hostile to war. In the good time coming, they are also unanimous in thinking that no defined boundaries between one nation and another will be necessary. Both, as Republicans, and as enemies of war in general, the German brotherhood are bitterly opposed to the Hohenzollern dynasty and to the continuance of the present war with France. Of course, they are vehemently hostile to the dismemberment of that country by the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany. To countenance the measure would be to violate their solemn engagements with the French members of the Fraternity. They also denounce it as being certain to prolong the old jealousy and animosty between the neighboring nations whose interests are identical. They affirm that the selfish interests of the King and the aristocracy require those old evil feelings to be cherished as a reason for keeping up the military organization and martial spirit of the German people. This they believe to be the real motive of Bismarck and the *Junker* party in their policy of annexation, "to keep the wound of France open and rankling in order that North Germany may be retained in a perfect state of military preparation, and that civil reforms may be indefinitely postponed." Quite consistently they denounce the *burgher* or middle class as induced to favor annexation, partly through old animosity and partly through blind loyalty and ignorance of their own true interests. An influential part in leading the burghers astray is ascribed to "the pestilent literary class," the professors in the Universities and other men of the pen. These sentiments concerning the war and annexation, we must add, are held not only by the working men, but by the members of the Democratic-Socialist party, who, in convention at Eisenach in 1869, adopted the programme of the International. The opinions of both these parties concerning the war and annexation were expressed by Dr. Jacoby in the address, which led to his arrest and imprisonment. As that affair has excited considerable interest in this country, some may be pleased to read even so imperfect an account of the party whose possible influence may have seemed to the German Government to justify such severity. The account may also serve to remove the impression, so common on this side of the Atlantic, that the Democratic party in Germany is strong enough to endanger the monarchy. Though there are German Democrats outside of the International, most of whatever political agitation we hear of is said to be caused by the organized working men, whose principles do not seem likely to find very extensive acceptance.

THE UNIONTOWN AND FAIRMONT RAILROAD

Among the most important railway branch lines—important to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania—is the one about to be constructed from Uniontown, Fayette county, to Fairmont, West Virginia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, thus connecting Pittsburgh with the latter place, by way of the Connellsville Railroad and its Uniontown branch. This new project is authorized by the concurrent legislation of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and a portion of the road, from Uniontown to the Fairchance Iron Works, will be completed in a few months, by funds principally furnished by several millionaires who have purchased both the Fairchance and Springhill Iron Works. The latter works are located near the West Virginia line, and the road will be pushed on to this point, by the same parties, as soon as possible, making about fourteen miles to the State line. From here it will be continued by the Virginia Company, by way of Morgantown, to Fairmont, a distance of about thirty miles. This road will strike the Monongahela at the head of the present slackwater navigation, and will give Pittsburgh a continuous railroad to Fairmont of one hundred and twelve miles, and about the same distance by the river. The road from Uniontown to the Virginia line can be made, it is believed, without foreign aid; and should any be required to finish it through to Fairmont, it will no doubt be furnished by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to which it will furnish a double track, shorter and better—allowing for grades and curves—than the road now traveled from Fairmont to Cumberland, thus securing a continuous double track for that road from the Ohio, at Wheeling and Parkersburg, to Baltimore, developing the whole way new territory, unsurpassed in mineral and agricultural resources, with little, or perhaps no, expense to the Baltimore and Ohio company. Pittsburgh is largely interested in this new line, since it cannot fail to add materially to her prosperity in the general exchange of products which will follow.

Though constantly and vehemently denounced, the "Interview" is evidently a popular institution. "People of taste and sensibility" have, from the first, spoken of the practice as inconsistent with good morals and good manners, but, we believe, have never failed to read the colloquy reported, if the subject happened to be interesting, or no matter what the subject, if the "chief speaker" happened to be eminent or notorious. Men distinguished, or merely well known, bitterly complain that their private conversation has been published without their consent, much to their injury and mortification, but they are not less gracious or complaisant with the reporter when encountered again, or with the next reporter who approaches them with "professional views." The truth is that, as there is an instinctive tendency in all to look at any man who has become distinguished, or notorious, there is likewise a curiosity to look into his mind, or to know his thoughts. Hence, people will read interviews, thus encouraging the practice which they denounce as objectionable. And if a man happens to think his own sentiments interesting or important to the public, he is apt to be secretly pleased that any body agrees with him on the subject, and seeks an opportunity of learning and making them widely known. If the practice had not been encouraged by its victims, it would have long ago ceased to be a fashion. At present it seems destined to abolition by abuse, or in consequence of the incompetence of the reporters. Within a pariod of about two weeks, General Butler and General Schenck have each disavowed in public sentiments which they were represented as having expressed in interviews, while another conspicuous character, a United States Senator, has been reported as quietly imparting his opinion of public affairs to an interviewer in Washington at the very time he was edifying a Western audience with a lecture. The call for reform is urgent.

Little abatement has taken place in the interest with which the Russian question continues to be discussed in Europe. In some quarters the interest still amounts to positive excitement, and those who confidently predict war in the near future, experience no difficulty in finding arguments to give plausibility at least to the prognostication. It seems likely that Count Bismarck holds entire control of the affair; of course, we mean Count Bismarck as the adviser and representative of the Prussian King. With their knowledge and consent, the Czar has taken advantage of the existing state of affairs to deliver himself from a most irksome humiliation. Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Granville betrays no hesitation or wavering in the resolution to follow up the purpose disclosed in his original note. It appears, however, that there is to be no precipitation, and if war is to ensue, the initiative will rest with England. The wisdom or cunning apparent in the direction thus given to the discussion is so manifest as to be obvious to all the world. While it is certain that England will fight whenever her honor or highest interests make a resort to arms unavoidable, it is equally certain that, in her present condition, she will temporize, and postpone the appeal to force as long as possible. She is not prepared for war, and the state of Ireland and the grim prospect presented by the unsettled Alabama question combine to make war undesirable. Russia is also quite unprepared for such a conflict as the one which she seems to provoke. Each of the great powers, well aware of the other's state of unreadiness and real reluctance to fight, neither will hurry on a collision, and the exciting controversy of the diplomatists will probably be peacefully settled in the European Congress made necessary by other questions.

Though for many years now, the Protestant Churches in France have been free and favored by the Government as much as could reasonably be expected, few readers need to be told what long centuries of intolerance and persecution they formerly endured. Protestant church historians have often referred to the history of religious dissent in that country for practical refutation of the old saying, that "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." It is not so, they say, as France would certainly have become Protestant in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, if the "new doctrine" had not been suppressed by violence, extinguished in "martyrs' blood."

Very naturally in the old times when France happened to be at war with any of her neighbors, distrust of Huguenot loyalty was a common feeling among Catholic adherents of the government. And in spite of the faithful service of many Protestant statesmen, officers and soldiers, such distrust was often justified by facts. After the first French defeats in the present war, in many places the cry of Prussianism was raised against the "Huguenots," as they are still called, and in some localities they were in danger from the fanaticism of their devout neighbors. This alarm some time ago passed away, and they are now admitted to be as loyal as the rest of their countrymen. Some of their newspapers, such as the *Eglise Libre* edited by Mr. Pilatte, known to many in this country, show great boldness as well as good sense in exposing the evil spirit and barbarous policy which led to the war.

The report that the President's Message will renew in stronger terms the recommendation of his extra message in favor of the admission of foreign-built vessels to American register, is doubtless well founded. That the measure will meet serious opposition is quite as certain, and its opponents will find a strong argument in the approaching termination of the European war, which was the ground for General Grant's first recommendation. While all things that are just should be done to revive American commerce, nothing can be afforded that will interfere with any branch of American home industry, and yet this measure, unless very greatly modified, will not merely cripple, but destroy, the industry of building our own iron merchant marine, that is just beginning to develop itself.

In the present deplorable condition of France, foreigners would naturally take it for granted that the people would forget, or at any rate, ignore their religious differences, and all be animated by a common patriotic enthusiasm. Among the really intelligent laity of both the Catholic and the Protestant communions, we are informed that this is very much the case, at least in some parts of the country. But no fact can be better attested than the discord and distrust spread among the ignorant peasantry of many districts by their spiritual guides. The priests are generally hostile to the Republic; it even appears that they prefer submission to a foreign Protestant King rather than see France delivered by the Provisional Government. Garibaldi is so fully assured of their disloyalty to the popular cause that, in speeches and proclamations, he has called upon all patriotic French women to apply themselves systematically to counteract sacerdotal influence among the men. As for the Jesuits, he drives them from his jurisdiction without ceremony, and denounces the attempt of Gambetta to conciliate the fraternity as founded upon ignorance of the spirit and objects of the organization. If the statements concerning the part performed by the French clergy in the present agony of France are true, on the restoration of peace and the re establishment of government, their "war record" will probably be found embarrassing even to their nimble wits, and damaging to their future influence.

It is the custom of the Free Traders to class all Democrats on their side. Thus, the New York *Post* publishes a table of the members elect to the next Congress, and makes out that there are one hundred and twelve Revenue Reformers, sixty-five Protectionists, and forty-five of unknown views. Unfortunately for this enumeration we find among the Democrats called Revenue Reformers, the names of J. G. Sutherland, of Michigan, Erastus Wells, of Missouri, S. C. Forker, of New Jersey, J. Rogers, of New York, W. McClelland, of Pennsylvania, and Alexander Mitchell, of Wisconsin, although they are all considered in their districts to be Protectionists. How many more such misrepresentations the table makes, will appear in due time by votes in Congress. Besides this, in the Ohio delegation alone we find Perry, Stevenson, Shellabarger, Beatty, Monroe, Sprague and Garfield amomg the Republicans classed as Revenue Reformers. This may be right if by Revenue Reform is meant reduced taxation arranged to incidentally protect American manufactures. But we doubt if there is one of them a Revenue Reformer according to the *Post's* platform, which considers that but a euphemism for Free Trader. The instances adduced lead us to doubt altogether the correctness of the *Post's* table.

The new Board of Education in London is to consist of forty-nine members, and already one hundred and thirty-two candidates are announced. It is a significant fact, that of this number nearly one-half are gentlemen so distinguished for ability as to be not only well known in England, but in this country also. Among the candidates are Prof. Huxley, W. Hepworth Dixon, Sir Sidney Waterlow, J. A. Froude, the historian, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M. P., Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M. P., Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., and Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P. Many distinguished ladies are also candidates for places in the Board, some of whom will certainly succeed. The school system of Pennsylvania, which is among the best yet devised, has been crippled in its operations by bad management. Illiterate superintendents, ignorant directors, and consequently incompetent teachers, have, in too many instances, been suffered to control our school affairs. The people are gradually working a change in this respect, and placing their school offices in the hands of men better qualified to discharge their duties, and carry out the beneficent provisions of the law. London furnishes us an example worthy of imitation.

Virginia has got into trouble on account of Thanksgiving. Governor Walker did not recognize the President's proclamation, nor issue one of his own, and some papers in the "Old Dominion" rejoice at his stand against Yankee innovations. They think Thanksgiving is too much of a New England institution, and propose to postpone their thankfulness until Christmas, so as to be "not as other men are." The Richmond *Enquirer* expressed the intensely Southern view on Thursday morning, in these words:

> "We are thankful that we were born on the soil of old Virginia; we are thankful that we were not born in Vermont or Massachusetts. We are thankful that we are not a Radical or a carpet-bagger, or, what is worse and meaner, a Southern scalawag. And we are thankful that we cannot observe to-day for the same reasons, (disguised though they may be), that U. S. Grant has seen proper, in his party proclamation, to demand that it be specially honored."

In none of this can we see any reason for the threat in a Washington dispatch that the dominant party will retaliate for this conduct by refusing the appropriations for internal improvements or public buildings that Virginia may ask.

Notwithstanding General Butler's denial of the correctness of the New York *Tribune* letter purporting to give his views, his Boston speech is quite of a piece with the *Tribune* document. It simply means war, not to secure claims, which will be settled at any rate, but only to buy a party victory by whatever cost of blood and treasure. This notion may tickle Butler's own constituents, but it will not please the country at large, which wishes peace first, well knowing that we can get from England all the reparation due to us through a firmness that needs no blustering threats to make it effectual. As to the story that the Administration inspired General Butler's utterance upon our foreign policy, we cannot believe it, nor will the people have any more regard for his untimely policy, even if it should have such distinguished patronage.

The following note of warning is from one of the most distinguished advocates of protection in the country, and should serve to stir up those who are indifferent on the great question of protection to home industry:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Uniontown, November 21, 1870.

Your editorial of yesterday, under the head of "Protection vs. Robbery," is the best thing I have seen for a long time on the subject. I hope you will keep up the fire. If we don't rouse up very soon, Democratic strategy with the aid of British gold, will soon break down our protective policy and with it the country. What is a few million of gold to British manufacturers and merchants, if by this they can open our ports to the importation of hundreds of millions of their manufactures annually, impoverishing us and enriching them? The result of the late election is alarming, especially in the west, where the people are really more interested in establishing protection, home manufactures and home markets, than any other part of our country. Yours, truly,

A. S.

Another party split has been started, this time in the Democratic ranks. The Young Democracy of New York have finally resolved to go into national politics and to oppose Tammany in the next National Convention, and propose for their candidates: for President, Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; for Vice President, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts. This is certainly a more significant movement than that of the Chicago *Tribune* against the Republican party, for it has voters to back it, and indeed comes from the people, instead of an editorial sanctum.

One of the neatest instances on record of the value of getting out every vote, appears from the result in the Fourth Indiana District. Some weeks after the election it was finally decided that Wilson, the Republican, had eleven majority, but now a miscount has been discovered at one poll, which will give the seat to Gooding, the Democrat, by *one* majority, in a district polling over twenty-six thousand votes.

The President does not approve General Butler's sentiments, especially those about the Alabama claims and war with England, although he likes what is said in favor of San Domingo annexation.

◆

The Philadelphia *Press*, in noticing Nebraska's joy over the discovery of immense coal fields along the valley of the Missouri and Omaha's purpose to develope this new source of wealth, in such proximity to her, wisely adds: "At present all its anthracite fuel is obtained from Pittsburgh, in this State, whence it is transported to the West." Now, where are these Pittsburgh mines of anthracite coal? Did Brown, the Coal King, or the Coal Exchange itself, ever hear of them? We fear not.

◆

"The American Steamship Company of Philadelphia," is the title of the proposed ocean steamer enterprise of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Company's minimum capital is to be $700,000, with power to increase it to $5,000,000. The railroad company will subscribe for $400,000 of the capital, on condition that $300,000 be subscribed by other responsible parties. Bonds of the Company, payable in twenty-five years, bearing 5 per cent. interest, gold, free of taxes, to be issued to the amount of $1,500,000, and in the event of the Steamship Company failing to pay they shall be purchased, principal and interest, as they mature, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at their par value. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following committee upon this matter: E. C. Knight, chairman; S. T. Bodine, John Rice, Wistar Morris, Washington Butcher, Josiah Bacon and Lewis Elkin, with whom are associated Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Company, and Mr. Thos. A. Scott, Vice President.

Without explicit statement to the effect that disrespect was meant by General Grant in refusing to see Senator Schurz on Thursday, there is no reason to suspect anything of the kind. Several days ago it was given out that for some weeks the President would be engaged upon his message, and would be unable to see any visitors in the afternoons. On this account Senators Sprague and Cameron were refused admission on Wednesday, and any attempt to make a fuss about treating Schurz in the same may will be a vain endeavor.

◆

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* states that General Negley, on his arrival at Washington, called on the President and had a protracted interview. The General gave the President a history of the canvass in this district, and complained of some Federal office-holders here who had opposed him. The dispatch concludes: "The President informed General Negley that he could have his own way in any rearrangement of the United States officials in his district. Of course, Negley proposes to remove such of the office-holders under the Administration as took part in the late canvass against him."

◆

E. B. Ward, of Detroit, Edward Larned, of Pittsfield, Mass., and several other persons residing in Detroit and New York are the owners of the new Lake Superior silver mine. It is situated on what is known as Silver Islet, about half a mile from the Canada shore of Lake Superior, opposite Isle Royale, and near Thunder Cape. The islet is seventy by eighty feet in extent. It is enclosed by a stone breakwater, inside of which is erected a coffer-dam. The vein of silver is said to be of wonderful richness. Professor Brush, of New Haven, says the specimen of ore furnished him is the most interesting he ever saw. Professor Chandler, of Columbia College, says it is extremely rich. Professor McFarland, of Acton Vale, Canada, says it is the richest he ever saw, and several other professors are equally enthusiastic. The ores from this mine smelted at Newark, N. J., yield on an average between thirteen and fourteen hundred dollars worth of silver per ton. Besides silver, the ore contains a little copper, nickel, cobalt and other metals, but it is all considered of too little value to be worth saving.

◆

A strange and improbable rumor in diplomatic circles asserts that Prussia is negotiating with Baez for the purchase of San Domingo, and that the United States is a party to the transaction, on the reciprocal ground that Prussia will endeavor to secure this country a coaling station on the Mediterranean.

◆

Meriden, Conn., proposes to be at the 'head of navigation.' She has but to construct a canal ten or twelve miles long on the eastern shore of the Quinnipiac river of not less capacity than the Erie canal, to connect with the navigable water at North Haven, and place her sixty miles nearer New York by direct water communication that Hartford is.

◆

The Legislature of North Carolina is to elect a United States Senator to-day, to succeed Joseph C. Abbott, Republican. The Raleigh *Standard* says there is some talk about an effort on the part of the Republicans to elect a "moderate" Democrat, by throwing their strength in favor of such a man if put in nomination. The editor says the party has nothing to hope from any man unless he is a straight Republican, and advises the Republican members to vote steadily for their own choice, and thereby throw the entire responsibility upon the Democratic majority.

◆

A Cabinet officer, of unquestionable Radicalism, avers that the President is satisfied he was mislead into the belief that Senator Schurz and his party intended, if possible, to break up the Republican party in the West. He is now satisfied that no such movement was intended, and that it has been the purpose of those calling themselves Reform Republicans not to affiliate with the Democrats, but to bring forward the revenue reform as a leading question in the next Presidential campaign. The same authority says that a majority of the Cabinet is in favor of modifying the high tariff laws, but not to such an extent as to make it a leading issue in the next election.

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It is not at all likely that the President will select Representative Jenckes, of Rhode Island, for Commissioner of Patents, but in speaking of the matter the Chicago *Journal* says that "Mr. Jenckes is the attorney of and stockholder in the American Wood Paper Company. This company is a mammoth concern. It has a capital of $1,000,000. It lays claim to a monopoly of all the peculiar processes for making paper out of wood, straw, corn husks or grasses of any kind. It demands a royalty of every paper mill in the whole country, unless it confine itself to cotton and linen for raw material. This is, of course, an enormous interest. The demand is contested. A test suit has long been pending in the Federal Courts.

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It is a curious fact that since the President's proclamation upon the rights and duties in our harbors of armed vessels of nations now at war, not a single French gunboat has been seen in New York harbor. All the French cruisers seem to have changed their ground and to have been hunting for prizes in the West Indies, where they have met with considerable success. In consequence of this change of tactics the duties of the Port Admiral's flagship, the Guerriere, Captain Stevens, and her consort, the Narragansett, Lieutenant Commander Denny, have been comparatively light. They have had no occasion thus far to call the attention of any of the combatants' men-of-war to the provisions of our neutrality laws. The Guerriere is likely to be sent to sea at an early day, and the threatening appearance of affairs all over Europe would point out that quarter of the globe as the cruising ground of the frigate.

◆

General Sherman says that we have sold over three hundred thousand muskets to Turkey—good barrels, good stocks, good bayonets. The Turks have done with them exactly what we have done with the old rammer guns—made perfect, breech-loaders out of them. All the arms we have to sell are taken as soon as offered. Seventy-five field batteries have been asked for by American merchants. They will be sold by the Secretary of War to American merchants, who can dispose of them to any one they please. The field howitzers that we have to sell are among the best in the world. They are capable of four discharges a minute. A shell containing fifty shot has barely reached its destination before three others are following in instant succession. The idea of disposing of so many arms is to have a uniformity of small arms and cannon of small caliber in unison, so that the army and navy can at all times supply each other with ammunition; also, to have a fixed cartridge for our small arms. It will be a great saving, and add much to the effectiveness of both our army and navy." He is of the opinion that all private arms manufactories of our country will have their hands full for some time, and ought to realize great profits out of the contracts said to have been given them for the manufacture of arms.

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Forty-four Republican majority in the next National House of Representatives is the least the Philadelphia *Press* allows, and it declares: "Had there been ordinary self denial and harmony in some of the States, this majority would have been at least twenty more. We do not know of a Republican who was beaten in the late elections because he was identified with the policy of Congress and President Grant, and because of his support of the doctrine of protection to home labor.

* * * * * * *

Forty-four majority in the new National House is a better indorsement than any President ever had in the second year of his administration within the past generation. Neither Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, or Buchanan, enjoyed such a popular approval. Not one of these men went before the people as the advocate of measures so loudly and bitterly challenged, and so entirely revolutionary. President Grant in the late Congressional elections was the embodiment of social and political renovation. He represented the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of perfect liberty and equality, including the protection of labor against the aggressions of domestic and foreign capital. On these great questions he has never concealed his opinions. The result is a majority in the new House of Representatives of forty-four, and perhaps of fifty."

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The surpassing magnitude of the Texan cattle trade is little realized. In the words of the Omaha *Herald*: "Texas is truly the cattle hive of North America. While New York, with her 4,000,000 inhabitants and her settlements two and a half centuries old, has 648,000 oxen and stock cattle; while Pennsylvania, with more than 3,000,000 people, has 721,000 cattle; while Ohio, with 2,000,000 people, has 749,000 cattle; while Illinois, with 2,800,000 people, has 867,000 cattle; and while Iowa, with 1,200,000 people, has 686,000 cattle, Texas, not forty years of age, and with her 800,000 people, had 2,000,000 head of oxen and other cattle, exclusive of cows, in 1867, as shown by the returns of the County Assessors. In 1870, allowing for the difference between the actual number of cattle owned and the number returned for taxation there must be fully 3,000,000 head of beeves and stock cattle. This is exclusive of cows, which, at the same time, are reported at 600,000 head. In 1872 they must number 800,000, making a grand total of 3,800,000 head of cattle in Texas. One-fourth of these are beeves, one-fourth are cows, and the other two-fourths are yearlings and two-year olds. There would therefore, be 950,000 beeves, 950,000 cows and 1,900,000 young cattle. There are annually raised and branded 750,000 calves. These cattle are raised on the great plains of Texas, which contain 152,000,000 acres. In the vast regions watered by the Rio Grande, Nueces, Guadalupe, San Antonio, Colorado, Leon, Brazos, Trinity, Sabine and Red rivers, these millions of cattle graze upon almost tropical growths of vegetation. They are owned by ranchemen, who own from 1,000 to 75,000 head each.

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Business to Come Before Congress.

At the last session of Congress a number of important bills were not disposed of at the time of adjournment and will be brought up early in the coming session. Among these are the following.

Bill to encourage ship building, &c. There are several bills to increase American commerce, among which is the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship Navigation Company. These bills mostly provide for the transportation of the United States mails to Europe by steamships built in the United States. A bill to encourage telegraphic communication between this and foreign countries. Included in this bill are the schemes for a telegraph cable between San Francisco and China, and Japan, and also between a port in the United States and Belgium. A bill to relieve members of Congress from importunity, and to preserve the independence of the different departments of the Government. A resolution to regulate the hours of labor throughout the United States. A bill to establish a postal telegraph system throughout the United States. A bill to make the importation of immigrants under contract unlawful. A bill to establish a territorial government in Alaska. Bills to admit as States in the union of the territories of Colorado and New Mexico. A bill to make it a misdemeanor to sell munitions of war to foreign Governments, to use against another friendly Government; bill to establish a Board of Port Wardens for the port of New York; bill to aid the Kansas Pacific railway; also, one for the construction of the Memphis and El Paso, and the Midland Pacific Railways; a bill to prevent polygamy; bill to reduce the rate of postage; bill to abolish the franking privilege; bill to regulate the Government printing, and to do away with the publication of public documents for general distribution; bill for an international copyright law; bill for the construction of an air line railway between Washington and New York.

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A Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, dispatch of yesterday says: The schooner Clara F. Friend, of Gloucester, captured by the British steamer Plover, seven weeks ago, was rescued from the custody of the Provincial authorities on the 24th, and on the 25th the Plover re-captured her, and her Captain and four others are now held as prisoners.

◆

Patrick Kane and Bernard Koffel, laborers in a sand bank at Titusville, were buried by the caving in of the sand on Saturday, and instantly killed. It took an hour and a half to disentomb their bodies.

STATE NEWS.

Huntingdon boasts of having three of the best marksmen in the State.

A new Baptist church will be dedicated at Philipsburg on the 11th proximo.

Philadelphia has sixteen daily newspapers.

Samuel Small, Esq., of York, is about to build a college in that place. Two years will be required to build it.

Mrs. Fissel, the York county lady whom we noticed had been indulging in a long sleep, is dead.

Rev. W. A. Kerr, upon leaving the First Presbyterian Church of Easton, was presented by the congregation with $540.

The St. John's Lutheran Church at Easton has given over $1,000 to widows, orphans and the poor during the past year, besides raising $6,000 for other religious purposes.

Philadelphia has twenty-five charitable hospitals, thirty-three asylums, and nine soup societies.

Twelve tons of poultry were carried through Easton by one Express Company one day last week.

The debt of Allentown amounts to $161,080 10.

Gen. Albright, of Mauch Chunk, is taking steps for the formation of a volunteer regiment in Carbon county.

There is great excitement in the vicinity of Mina Cemetery, Erie county, over two cases of "body snatching" recently discovered.

The Conneautville *Record* is to appear in a larger form and in a new dress on the first of January.

The new United Brethren Church at Mountville, Lancaster county, was dedicated on Sunday.

Joshua Haines died in Altoona on Friday, in his seventy-second year.

Three distilleries are soon to be started in Clarion county.

A beautiful white swan was captured near Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, on Wednesday.

The Jefferson county Teachers' Institute will be held at Brookville, commencing on Monday, December 26th.

A little daughter of Mrs. Weaver, of Troutville, Jefferson county, while playing at the school house on Monday last, fell down and expired in a few minutes.

James Fahey, a Meadville rough, shot and slightly wounded George Falley in that city Thanksgiving night. The attack was unprovoked.

The dead in the burial grounds at Lebanon are now being removed to the general cemetery of that place.

There were rafted out of the Susquehanna boom, Williamsport, from January 1st to November 17th, 1,061,895 logs, or 216,514,516 feet board measure.

Philadelphia is the fourth in rank among the cities of the civilized world, and contains about one hundred and ten thousand dwelling houses, or about forty thousand more than New York. So says the *Day*.

The building for the new rolling mill at Greenville is about ready for the reception of the machinery.

The furnace of the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, near Lewistown, will blow in on the first of December.

The tree marking the spot of the Treadwell-Harper murder, in Susquehanna county, is gradually disappearing through the kindness of relic hunters.

Thaddeus Clark, of Hollidaysburg, was probably fatally injured in an ore bank near that place, on Tuesday last, by a fall of earth.

Downingtown, Chester county, which contains about eleven hundred inhabitants, has just finished her water-works, at a cost of $36,000.

Mr. Noah Osborn, of Mercer county, raised this season two hundred and seventy-five bushels of corn in the ear, on a piece of ground containing two acres.

A man named Wm. Eck, of Reading, about thirty years of age, died on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, from exposure, while suffering from an attack of *mania a potu*. He leaves a family.

Mr. Wm. D. Clarke, a wealthy citizen of New Wilmington, Lawrence county, and a man over fifty years of age, became enamored of a maiden lady of that village, and on Monday of last week left his wife and home accompanied by said young lady for parts unknown.

The venerable Robert Lytle and lady, of Franklin, celebrated their golden wedding on Monday evening last.

Pennsylvania, according to official statistics, ranks fourth among the States of the Union as regards the number of its merchant vessels and the total amount of its tonnage.

Titusville is to have a skating park on the "flats," 300 feet by 100 feet in dimensions.

J. R. Durborrow, Esq., late of the Bedford *Inquirer*, has bought the Huntingdon *Republican* and will consolidate it with the *Journal* of the latter place.

The amount of coal shipped from Northumberland county during October was 112,802 tons, and for the season 853,869 tons against 112,290 tons for the same month in 1869, and 784,679 tons to the same time last year. Gain for October this year 712 tons, and the season 69,290.

The census returns show that the Presbyterians are the wealthiest denomination in Philadelphia, their property being worth more than $4,000,000. They also furnish more sittings than any other church. The Episcopalians stand next in both respects.

Hon. George Will, the oldest citizen of Littlestown, died in that place on the 12th inst., in the eighty-third year of his age. A number of years ago he held the position of Associate Judge in Adams county.

People of the outlying districts of Waynesburg are anxious to be included in the corporation limits of that place, and are talking up the subject.

A new paper, to be called the *Advance*, is about to be started in Greenville, by Messrs. Dumars, Yeskel & Harpst. It is to be independent in politics.

Mr. Andrew Campbell, one of the oldest citizens of Mercer county, died in Greenville on Sabbath last. He had resided in the county for over half a century. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and furnished several sons for the Union army in the late struggle.

A number of philanthropic citizens of Philadelphia have in contemplation the establishment of a female inebriate asylum—intended solely for the reformation of females. These men have examined a location in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, and the negotiations for its purchase are now pending.

Michael Gondon, a resident of Juniata township, Bedford county, had an altercation with his wife, a few days since, and when he was eating his breakfast Mrs. Gondon seized an axe and dealt him such terrible blows on the head that he died on Tuesday. The wife is said to be wholly to blame.

John Miller, of Dunningsville, Washington county, killed an otter the other day, which had wandered away from its watery haunts and taken refuge in a brush heap.

The Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* says: "There is a white turkey hen that has been seen upon our mountain, in and around Three Mile Spring, where she has ranged for the last fifteen years. She raised a brood of fifteen this season, two of which are as white as herself. She is fearfully wild, and very white. Hunters have thus far refused to shoot her."

We learn from the Clinton *Republican* that whilst a party of boys were shooting at a mark, a little son of Richard Krebs, aged about eleven years, approached the party with a desire to try his skill as a marksman, and the boys, hoping to have a little sport, over-charged the gun and handed it to the little urchin to shoot. The gun was fired and the little fellow knocked over, when it was discovered by the party that his arm had been broken and his face badly burned. He was taken home and cared for.

Joseph A. Scranton, proprietor of the Scranton *Republican*, presented each of the employees in his establishment a fine turkey on the evening preceding Thanksgiving day.

The Tidioute *Journal* has been enlarged, and is much improved in typography. It is now the largest, and from appearances, one of the most prosperous papers in Warren county.

A correspondent of the New York *World* thus describes two objects of interest in Bethlehem: Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, has a remarkable bridge and a venerable hotel. The bridge is 1,250 feet long. One end is in the borough of Bethlehem, the other end in the borough of South Bethlehem. The ends of the bridge are in Northampton county, but the minddle section is in Lehigh county. It passes over the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canal, the Monocacy creek, the public road leading from Bethlehem to Taylor's Mill's, Goat Island, (being an island formed by a creek and a river,) the public road leading from Allentown to Hellertown, the river Lehigh, six tracks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Front street, in the borough of South Bethlehem. If there is a bridge in the country that accomplishes more objects, the people of the Bethlehems would, no doubt, like to know of its locality. The old Moravian "Sun Hotel," or "Sun tavern," as it was originally denominated, was built in 1758. It was designed and planned as a hotel, and the architect's original plan, with elevations and ground divisions, is still preserved, being handsomely framed and hung up in the reading room. It was built by the Moravian church congregation, and held by them for a long time. It has had but five proprietors in 112 years—the Moravian church, C. A. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, and John Anderson, of New York city, (who purchased from the church), James Leibert, Rufus A. Grider and Charles Brodhead, who is the present owner. The rooms in the main building are still as they were first made. The main entrance is as originally constructed, and just as it was when Washington, Hancock, the Adamses, Lafayette, Pulaski, Steuben, and all the principal men of the revolution sojourned within its walls. When New York and Philadelphia were occupied by the British armies, and Congress was in session at York, Pennsylvania, Bethlehem was on the only line of travel from Boston and the east generally to York and the south. Hence the records of the hotel show that all the persons above named were frequently guests of the same. Lafayette made quite a stay within its walls, having been sent there to recover from the wound he received at the battle of Brandywine. From its construction to the present time, it has been used as a hotel, and promises to continue as such for a century or two more.

From the report of General Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, we get the following facts relating to the improvement of the harbor at Erie: During the year nearly 60,000 cubic yards of sand have been removed from the channel over the inner bar, which is now two hundred feet wide and fourteen feet wide at low water. Both piers have been rebuilt for a distance of seventy and forty feet respectively, where they had fallen to decay. A survey of the peninsula near the head of the bay has also been made with a view of ascertaining whether the shore lines are changing. The result of this survey will be made the subject of a future communication. The appropriation of July 11, 1870, will be applied to rebuilding the north pier to the breakwater connecting the south pier with the south shore, and the removal of the projecting portion of the south bank of the outer channel.

The Messrs. Samuel & James Welsh, Philadelphia sugar merchants, have just purchased two large plantations and a large number of negroes near Remedios, Cuba, the first owner having been heavily indebted to them. The price was something near $700,000.

Howard Briner, a young man between eighteen and nineteen years of age, was accidentally shot and killed on Thursday morning, near Mount Penn Furnace, Berks county, while gunning. He was with two companions, and the party were sitting on a fence, when Briner's gun was accidentally discharged by a dog creeping between the lower rails, coming in contact with the trigger.

The daughter of a gentleman in Tidioute, sixteen years of age, disappeared from his home very suddenly some days ago, and no trace of her could be discovered, until on Friday he received word that she was in the house of a notorious prostitute at Oil City. Her father immediately visited the place, and endeavored to persuade her to return home, but unavailingly, and finally resorted to threats, which finally prevailed. She is described as very beautiful.

The twenty-fifth wedding anniversary of Rev. John Peate, Methodist minister, and lady, was celebrated at the M. E. parsonage, Franklin, on Monday evening last. Mr. Peate has been in the ministerial harness for twenty five years, and is considered one of the ablest members of the Erie Conference.

The *Press* says: A movement on foot to place the statues of the late Matthias W. Baldwin and Samuel V. Merrick in the Park should receive the sympathy and co-operation of our citizens. For a place of public resort so peculiarly and inimitably Philadelphian as our great Park, no fitter adornment could be devised than a collection of the statues of Philadelphia's scientists and manufacturers. We understand that the question of placing the statue of Fulton in the same place is mooted by a number of the citizens of Lancaster now resident in Philadelphia. If these statues are once erected on a foundation more secure than that of rejection, others will soon follow, and those of Franklin, Fitch, and others, will find a place in the Park.

In consequence of a reduction of wages of some of the journeymen shoemakers of Philadelphia, the Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin have decided to open a manufactory which shall belong to the journeymen shoemakers.

The Scranton *Republican* says: It is very much to be feared that cold and freezing weather of the winter months has really, permanently settled upon us without the usual amount of rain of the fall, to fill the wells, springs and streams. Owing to the unprecedented dry weather of the past summer and autumn, there is at this time a great scarcity of water throughout the country, and if stern winter binds us in his icy chain, without the needed supply, the loss to the manufacturing and agricultural interests will be incalculable, to say nothing of the great amount of suffering and inconvenience it will produce among the people.

I. F. Margach, of Meadville, left home on the 24th day of last September, and was last seen on the Monday following, at the junction of the Grand Trunk Railway, near Detroit, on his way to Port Huron. At the time of leaving, he was supposed to be laboring under intense mental excitement, resulting from pecuniary embarrassments, which have since been put in a way for satisfactory adjustment by his friends. Any person who can give further information concerning Mr. Margach's whereabouts, will confer a great favor on his afflicted family, by immediately communicating with Mrs. Rebecca M. Margach, Meadville, Pa. Western and Canada papers will do an act of humanity by copying this notice.

STATE POLITICS.

The State Treasurer question is still the absorbing topic of interest at Harrisburg. There are numerous stories in circulation, one contradicting another. Below we give an extract from the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

"The State Treasury contest has assumed a new interest. Mr. Mackey has been designated for the last year as the Cameron candidate. The dispatch which announced Hon. G. Dawson Coleman for the place astonished the Mackeyites, and there appears to have been forthwith a general effort on their part to ascertain their real position. Messrs. Quay, of Beaver, Mackey and others visited Philadelphia, and are understood to have returned in a thoroughly discontented condition. It has become evident that Simon Cameron, after extending hope to Mackey for a year, has deserted him at the last moment, and allied himself with a candidate who stands higher in the financial and local scale. Cameron is now for G. Dawson Coleman, and Mackey will be obliged either to persevere on his own account, or to retire gracefully, and muse upon the uncertainty of great (?) men's favors. The new candidate, Mr. Coleman, is undoubtedly a kind-hearted and worthy man, and passed through a Legislative ordeal for three years without a taint of dishonesty; but an alliance with Simon Cameron will damage his political and social standing beyond all remedy. Cameron would undoubtedly expect to hold the keys of the treasury *indirectly*, and the new State Treasurer, although conscientious, would be driven to resign or lose his self-respect by giving the enormous deposits to the friends of Cameron. These things are talked of among the politicians who know both parties, and who are surprised at the extraordinary alliance. All sorts of explanations are attempted, among which is one that Cameron intends to push Coleman for Governor. The support of the owner of the Middletown Bank might have been valuable ten years ago, but Mr. Mackey can testify that political alliances are dreadfully uncertain."

A letter from Harrisburg to the Beaver *Radical* says of G. Dawson Coleman:

"He voted for Cameron for Senator in 1867, and is regarded as one of his most devoted and disinterested friends. I doubt whether Cameron has anything to do with his candidacy, though he would undoubtedly be perfectly satisfied with his election. This result would be a Cameron victory of a significance much more distinct than the election of Mackey, who has warm friends and supporters outside the circle of Cameron's adherents, and the nomination would be one which could furnish no excuse for a bolt. The intimation, however, that Mr. Mackey will withdraw in his favor is utterly unwarranted. He will be a candidate before the caucus, whether Mr. Coleman is in the field or not, and will cheerfully acquiesce in its decision and support its nominee, whoever he may be, if he is himself defeated. This is his position as authoritively announced by his friends in this city. Mr. Mackey himself has not been heard from since the candidacy of Mr. Coleman was made public."

The Scranton *Republican* says: "We must not permit Simon Cameron's friends or anybody else's friends, except the people's friends to control the Treasury. The members of the Legislature must be watched by the press, and if they fail to do their duty honestly by the people and in the interests of the Commonwealth, expose them, without regard to what party they belong to. We do not believe in threatening or brow-beating Legislators, but it will not hurt them to give them clearly to understand what they must expect at the hands of the press if they prove recreant to the trust reposed in them."

The Bellefonte *Republican* supports George F. Huff for State Treasurer. It says: "The lesson of last winter should not be lost upon the members of the next Legislature, and the true friends of Republican principles should now most fully determine that the scenes, blunders, quarrels and treacheries of last winter, should not again be enacted in Harrisburg. Mr. Mackey and Gen. Irwin may both be good men, and from all we can learn, competent, efficient and obliging officers, but we believe there are other men who can be found to fill that office equally well, and who, when nominated will bring success and victory."

Mr. Benjamin Whitman, editor of the Erie *Observer*, commenting upon the fact that he has been suggested by his Democratic contemporaries as a suitable nominee for Surveyor General at the next fall election, "deems it due both to them and to himself to say that under no possible contingency does he desire to be considered as a candidate for that or any other office." Mr. Whitman is moved to say, also, that "as politics are now managed 'the post of honor is the private station.'"

An article on the State Treasurer question in the Allentown *Chronicle* says: "No office in the State has been more laboriously sought by the politicians than has that of State Treasurer, and it has certainly been a suspicious circumstance that men have been willing to spend several times the amount of their annual salary for the sake of getting this office. It will be a great gain over the experience of a few years past to have a man like Mr. Coleman accept the candidacy for the place of State Treasurer, and we hope that this year we shall escape such a long and bitter contest for this office as there was in the Legislature last year. Such a contest as that of last winter was unfortunate for the Republican party and the State at large, and we hope this year that the Republicans in the Legislature will escape the experiences which their predecessors had of an exceedingly sharp struggle between two rival aspirants for the place."

Personal friends of Mr. Mackey, in this city, assert positively that he has not withdrawn from the contest for the State Treasurership, but intimate that Cameron has transferred his support to G. Dawson Coleman. They are confident, however, that Mr. Mackey will be able to control enough votes in caucus to secure the Republican nomination.

"Invisible," the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair county *Radical*, in his last letter, says: "The death of Senator Watt, in the First District leaves that body a tie. The course to be pursued in such cases, is for the Speaker to issue his writ for a new election. This can not be done until the Legislature meets, and then thirty days notice of the election must be given. The first Constitutional muddle will occur on the day of meeting. On the question of organization, two interpretations prevail. The Republican theory is that the Senate is always organized, by virtue of the election of a Speaker at the close of each session to provide for the possible death of the Governor during the adjournment, and that so soon as the Senate meets, it must proceed to the re-election of a Speaker before the new Senators are sworn in. This theory prevailed in 1864, when the imprisonment of Gen. White in Libby, left that body a tie. The Democrats hold that the first duty of the new Senate is to admit the new members and then elect a Speaker. At the adjournment last spring, fourteen Republicans and eight Democrats held over—now there are thirteen Republicans to eight Democrats. Of the retiring Senators, four were Republicans and seven Democrats. Of the new ones, three are Republicans and eight Democrats—a Democratic gain of one in your district. So, if the Republican theory obtains, but twenty-one Senators will vote for Speaker, and we can elect by five majority; but if otherwise, the Senate will stand a tie and no election will be had. The Republicans have a majority of the old members, and can control the preliminary motions, and as our theory is just as reasonable as the other, I am for running the machine in the Republican grooves, and allowing the Democracy to do the protesting. Watt obtained the seat in a contest with Diamond who was returned elected by about 300. He was a good Republican, but had no ability. Last fall the district went nearly 1,000 Republican, and can be easily carried with an acceptable candidate.

"But, while it is not probable Mr. Watt's death will interfere with the speedy organization of the Senate, it may with Gen. White's election as Speaker. He received the caucus nomination last spring when five more Senators participated than will if a caucus of old members only is held. That would not be injurious if there were no opposition in the Republican ranks. But there is, and no man knows it better than White, and it is probable the State Treasurership may enter into the Senate organization before long. White has not been considered in the interest of Cameron, and as he fears opposition from that quarter, rumor has it, will hold himself in readiness to go into any little arrangement in the other House that will see him through his own. There is a necessity for the Huff men to watch that corner.

"Strang is coming up lively for Speaker of the House. The contest now seems between him and Webb, with Webb a length ahead. McJunkin is losing ground. It is thought the Democratic nomination will be given to Skinner, of Franklin."

The Philadelphia *Press* has this to say: "The suggestion that the Republicans of the next Legislature of Pennsylvania should elect the Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon, State Treasurer, has been warmly and generally approved. Mr. Coleman is one of the men who have the independence and integrity to fill any public position acceptably. The State Treasurership has become a source of so much corruption, or the suspicion of corruption, that until it is made elective it would be a piece of singular good fortune if just such a citizen as Mr. Coleman could be induced to take it."

The *Industrial Bulletin*, published at Johnstown, thus explains the defeat of Hon. D. J. Morrell for Congress in the Seventeenth district:

It is industriously circulated throughout the West that Hon. D. J. Morrell was defeated for Congress, because of a reaction in his district in favor of Free Trade. We have the best reason for knowing that this is wholly false, nor was there the slightest dissatisfaction with anything done or omitted by him in his legislative capacity. His own sincerity, without any kind of effort or form of solicitation on his part or on the part of his friends, was completely revolutionized, and did what it never did before for a Congressman not running on the Democratic ticket—it gave him a majority. Mifflin county held its own, there was some falling off in Blair owing to general apathy, but Huntingdon county, considered good for 500 majority for him, was nearly 600 the other way. It is the residence of his rival, who is personally popular. There were at least fifty disappointed candidates for the postoffice who had to get their revenge out of somebody, but the important element was a secret oath-bound organization, composed of leading Republicans and Democrats, which had for a number of years controlled nominations, but which was exposed and defeated in 1869 by the Hon. John Scott, United States Senator.

Burning with hate for Mr. Scott, who was beyond their reach, they struck his blameless friend, Mr. Morrell, a wholly unexpected blow, for their leaders made extravagant professions of friendship down to the very day of the election. They sold Mr. Morrell for one of their own faction who was a candidate for the State Senate, at nearly every poll, and while thus striving to effect a purpose of their own, they were enabled to pocket a large amount of money, which could have come from no other source than the Free Trade League.

The conference which nominated Mr. Morrell's opponent passed a strong Protective Tariff resolution, and he himself declared everywhere that he was as good a tariff man as Mr. Morrell, but for some reason the philanthropic foreign party, with goods to sell, had such private assurances that they were willing to pay the expenses of his canvass very liberally. The Free Trade triumph in this matter hath this extent—no more.

Of Mr. McJunkin, a candidate for the Speakership of the House, the Meadville *Republican* says: "To those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. McJunkin, and who realize the necessity of having honesty at the head of the House, it will not seem strange that he has been named for that responsible position. During last winter's session he made a reputation of which his constituency may well be proud. His private character, as we know personally, is unimpeachable, and his Legislative career has been, thus far, without a taint of suspicion. If we could reach the ear of every honest member of the next House, we would urge with every word at our command, that they do something to purify the position for which the friends of reform have named Mr. McJunkin. This gentleman has not sought the office. No man can point to a single word that he has said or written for the purpose of securing it. If the members will honor themselves by his election, he will accept the position as a duty he owes to the State, and not as a reward of personal effort."

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* urges Republican members of the Legislature to unite on G. Dawson Coleman for State Treasurer, saying: "While Mr. Coleman is a Republican, he is not a low or intriguing politician, and he can be trusted with the care of the Treasury by men of all parties. His willingness to accept ought to put an end at once to all the plottings to control the caucus of the Republicans or to buy up votes among the Democrats for this or that Republican aspirant to the office. That there have been such plottings is openly declared, and the people have been disgusted to hear it."

Howe Sewing Machines.

No. 4 St. Clair street. tf

Coal on the Lower Ohio.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* repeats the prediction made twenty-five years ago, by a sagacious iron manufacturer, that the two most favorable points for the extensive manufacture of iron were, the one near the smelting coal about Hawesville and Cannelton and the other on the Mississippi and most convenient to the rich iron deposits in Missouri; and that not many years would elapse before there would be a large traffic between the two in the exchange of the coals and iron ore by river transit.

The editor says this prediction seems about to be verified, and adds: Some months since public attention was drawn to the "block" coal at Brazil and elsewhere in Indiana, and near the eastern margin of the great Illinois coal field. Recently it has been ascertained that this coal seam is, with slight disturbances, continuous to the Ohio, near Troy, and there is every indication that it will be found in its proper place, and of its full thickness, in the counties of Hancock and Ohio, in Kentucky. For several weeks past (so friends in that section write us) gentlemen from Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Philadelphia, with a corps of geologists, engineers and agents, have been exploring this line of coal in the counties of Martin, Dubois, Spencer and Perry, Indiana, and, as is said, have obtained very favorable leases of the coal under some hundred thousands of acres in this district, and have purchased two or more farms near Troy. They are very quiet and keep their own counsel, but our friends infer that "they mean business," and that a railroad will soon be in progress connecting the railroads of the Northeast with those of the Southwest and the lakes with the gulf.

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Russia and the United States.

A Washington dispatch of Saturday, to the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, says: The report that Russia has counted upon the moral aid of the United States to assist her in settling her differences with the other European powers, is fully verified here to-day by the best possible authority. In view of the probable meeting of a European Congress, the Russian Government, a short time ago, expressed a desire, through its Minister here, to have the United States Government represented in that diplomatic assembly. Minister Catacazy consulted the authorities here, and also proceeded to Boston and had a long consultation with Senator Sumner, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The result in the latter case was that Mr. Sumner earnestly favored the project, and his address on the Franco-Prussian war, lately delivered in Boston, is understood to define his position on this question, and to embody the views which, in his judgment, the United States should try to present to the proposed European Congress. The best informed and most careful observers of European difficulties do not doubt the failure of this scheme, and say that in case such a Congress assembles it will discuss questions of European politics, and nothing else, and if the result is satisfactory it will terminate by conclusions of a treaty of peace, involving, most probably, guarantees of European territories, bringing some powers into still closer and more entangling relations. There is no doubt that the Administration will, if the European Congress assembles, decline to send a representative, in order to avoid placing itself and the United States Government in a position so contrary to the well established precedents of American politics. Of this fact the Russian Minister has been made aware, and Russia will not, therefore, be aided by the United States.

Lincoln Sells

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Those Who Are Sick,

Or afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address. R. Leonidas Hamilton, M. D., P. O. Box 4,952, New York City.

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To cure a Cough, Cold or Sore Throat use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

Great Rush.

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List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending November 22, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the Commercial, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 109,369—Glass lamp; James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.
No. 109,370—Manufacture of lamps; James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.
109,392—Bed plate for saw-mills; Adelbert J. Croft, Williamsport.
109,393—Operating hide-mill; John G. Curtis, Emporium.
109,401—Uterine supporter; Robt. Faulkner, Erie.
109,433—Machine for threading bolts; Milton Love, Corry.
109,434—Chuck; Milton Love, Corry.
109,455—Lightning rod; Geo. Rar, Indiana.
109,462—Tube-drawer for deep wells; Jonas P. Smith, Pioneer.
109,463—Tube-drawer for deep wells; Jonas P. Smith, Pioneer.
109,464—Sucker rod drawer for deep wells; Jonas P. Smith, Pioneer.
109,501—Washing machine; John H. Dustan, Spartansburg.
109,558—Cotton cultivator and plow; John R. Thomas, Mifflin.

REISSUE.

4,182—Lamp chimney; Edward Dithridge and E. D. Dithridge, Pittsburgh—Patent No. 33,428, dated October 8, 1861.

Professor Davidson, at a recent meeting of the San Francisco Academy of Sciences, stated that his observations up the northern coast of California did not sustain the oft repeated assertion as to the moderate snow fall on the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He quoted from official records the fact that, in Snoqualamie Pass, through which the survey passes, a tree stump stands sixteen feet high, which marks where a tree had been felled with the ax when the snow was thirteen feet deep, the chopper standing on top of the snow crust. Professor Davidson also stated that General Isaac J. Stevens, who, in 1855, made a reconnoisance of the route, and asserted the mildness of the climate, went over the country in the summer, and personally knew nothing of the aspect of the passes in the winter.

Genuine

Howe Sewing Machine, No. 4 St. Clair street. tf

The Davenport *Democrat* says the far-seeing managers of the Michigan Central Railroad have a plan of building a through line, even into Kansas. This proposed line, as stated, will reach the western boundary of Illinois at Cordova, then span the Mississippi by a bridge across to Princeton, in this county, then directly west through the northern tier of Scott county towns, to Tipton, in Cedar county, thence to Iowa City, Oskaloosa, Chariton, and in the same general direction through to Leavenworth, Kansas. A good deal of work is being done along the line in the way of voting subscriptions, and there is a strong probability that the road will be built upon the line above indicated.

An Old Friend.

For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This

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Has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless, and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND. d*

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Dear Sir: This Company has purchased and put in the hands of its engine-men, eighty "Raymond Movements," which have given excellent satisfaction and proved to be very reliable time keepers. In addition to these, quite a number of Elgin Watches have been purchased by officers and employees of this Company, all of whom have been well pleased with the efficiency and regularity of the movements manufactured by the National Watch Company.
Respectfully, EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
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Call on your Jeweler and ask to see the ELGIN WATCHES.
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WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for dyspeptics and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.
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